

Licking Valley Courier

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Devoted to the Advancement of the Better Things for Morgan County and West Liberty

Always in Advance

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WEST LIBERTY, MORGAN COUNTY, KENTUCKY, THURSDAY, MARCH 28, 1935

WHOLE NUMBER 1277

John M. Lykins

God, in His infinite wisdom saw fit to call from his labors here on earth to the celestial city on high, our only beloved brother, John M. Lykins. He resided at 2629 Holt Street, Ashland, Ky. for the last fifteen years, died at the King's Daughter's Hospital, March 21 at 12:45 o'clock after a brief illness. News of Mr. Lykins' sudden passing came as a shock to his host of friends. He was stricken on Sunday, March 17 at noon in Morehead while he was visiting his son, K. B. Lykins at the Midland Trail Hotel and was taken to the hospital the next day. He was born in Morgan county, Nov. 30, 1872, the son of Elder W. F. Lykins and Mrs. Mary Ann Lykins. He was educated in the public schools in this county and at an early age engaged in teaching and followed this profession intermittently for forty years. He also served one term as superintendent of Morgan county schools, also served as Supervisor of schools for 12 years. Before going to Ashland fifteen years ago, Mr. Lykins served as principal of the school at Wheelwright, a few years later he moved to the city of Ashland and there purchased a beautiful home, after a short time, he was employed by the old A. I. S. M. Co. as time-keeper for three years. During the administration of Governor William J. Fields, Mr. Lykins served as a deputy state inspector and examiner for two years; his duties in this capacity took him to many parts of the state and as a result he became widely known. Mr. Lykins was a good citizen, a kind and sympathetic husband and father, and because of his pleasing personality won many friends easily. He was converted at the age of 13 years, a member of the Regular Baptist church at Grassy Lick for 59 years. He was married in June, 1893, to Nannie A. Gevedon, daughter of B. C. and Arta Gevedon. He is survived by his wife, three sons, and one daughter, Mrs. Omer B. Harrison of Vanceburg; K. B. Lykins of Morehead; B. Carter Lykins of Ashland; His mother, Mrs. Mary A. Lykins; one brother, Asa M. Lykins, of Grassy Creek; and one sister, Mrs. E. Lykins of Perintown, Ohio.

The funeral services were conducted by Elder T. H. Testerman of Mt. Sterling at the Grassy Lick church on Grassy Creek, Friday afternoon at one o'clock, Eastern Standard Time. After Brother Testerman had delivered his effectual and heart felt discourse the body was placed to rest in the Grassy Lick cemetery. The love and respect for him was attested by a beautiful floral tribute. His earthly work here is finished and his body now rests in peace, awaiting the resurrection. His loved ones have commended his soul to God who give life and now we can only bow our heads in submission to the great Architect who rules the universe and say God's will be done.

May God give grace and strength to the bereaved wife, children and relatives and may we all die the death of the righteous, is the sincere wish of the writer.

GOT THE JOB

Our favorite story concerns Jim Jowell, a fine printer, a gentleman and scholar. He enlisted in the Spanish-American war. He served in the Philippines. Discharged, he came home and went down into Arkansas seeking work as a printer. He tramped, and one afternoon came upon a hamlet where there was a print shop. No one was in. A negro boy said the editor was "across yander hoe'n' taters." Jim went over. The man admitted he was the editor and Jim asked for work. The old editor looked Jim over from head to heel judiciously, scratched his beard and said: "Printer, hey? I'd never have guessed it from the looks of you. Sure you are a printer?" Jim replied in the affirmative and then asked: "What makes you think I'm not a printer?" "Well," said the editor, "my experience is that a real printer always has a right shoulder higher than his left. He gets that way setting type. You don't have one high shoulder." Realizing what military drill had done to his shoulders, Jim chuckled and said, "By grab, you're right, old man. Gimme a job hoe'n' taters." Then the old man chuckled and took Jim on as a printer.

PEACE!

"If we want peace it must be known that we are ready for war."—War Jingoist.

The puglist is known to be always ready for a fight and he generally gets it. The peace period which follows usually does not last long.

NEW PAPER FOR LOUISVILLE

Articles of incorporation were filed on Saturday with the Secretary of State at Frankfort for a new daily paper—Daily News and Enquirer—to be published at Louisville.

A list of prominent state officials are the incorporators and a capital stock of \$350,000 is to be floated in one and five dollar shares.

It is the announced policy of the new paper to take no part in the August Primary and one of the paper's chief functions "will be to see that other newspapers report things correctly."

There may be room for a new paper in Kentucky. But it must have a wider outlook than what appears in the announced policy for this new Louisville daily.

Other newspapers may and do occasionally get a wrong slant on news, but they have a critical public to deal with and this public ordinarily holds them to pretty strict account.

A newspaper, like any other business, must have a vision of service. It cannot exist on the mistakes or shortcomings of other newspapers.

If the new paper succeeds—and we hope it may—this is one lesson it must learn early.

TO YOUNG PEOPLE

Every once in a while we try to address one of our editorials to the young people who favor the Advocate with their confidence. This week we would call their attention to the fact that man is, in a measure, only an animal, but that the difference between human beings and the other animals is that people have a sense of proportion as to time, appreciating, if they are wise, the relativity of the past, the present and the future.

The young man or woman in Montgomery county who plans to get ahead in life and to make somebody of himself or herself should begin by realizing the immense value of present time. It is the only thing that we have to utilize. The use that we make of our time, whether wise or foolish, depends in good measure, upon our absorption of the lessons that the past has furnished our race. Inasmuch as we have not lived thru the past we must receive this information thru books or thru the wise teachings of those who have had experience in life.

It behooves all thoughtful young people therefore, to give some heed to what older people say and do. The chances are that the older people are right, but not always, fortunately. If young persons acted as old people and felled to take chances for themselves the progress of the world would end. However, realizing that the older people are likely to be right a young man or woman is better fitted to weigh the chances of success when undertaking any new effort.

Then to all the young people in Montgomery county we urge faith in their own powers. Rely upon them, after taking full counsel of the wisdom that is available. Never falter, but press on, and succeed!—Mt. Sterling Advocate.

Lynn B. Wells, who has been working at Ashland, was home the first of the week.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Sebastian visited relatives in town over Thursday night, leaving their son Don with his grandparents for the week end.

Mr. and Mrs. Rodney Cottle are spending a few days in Louisville this week with Mr. Cottle's sister and family, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Deann.

CONSIDERS SCHOOL JOB

T. H. Caskey has given encouragement to earnest entreaties of friends to become a candidate for member of the county board of education. Mr. Caskey has the business ability to make a good official of any kind, and his keen interest in young folks and their schools peculiarly fits him for a place on the board of education.

Suppressing Emotions

All tests of emotions indicate that more women than men suppress their emotions, although, as in all traits, you find some women who are bubbling over with expressiveness, especially sorrowful emotions, declares a writer in the Detroit News. Some women are only happy when they are letting off steam about their own troubles. Some men, too. Curiously enough actresses—the one profession in which women have equaled and probably surpassed men—while expressing a thousand emotions of others are themselves usually rather introverted.

A Marked Contrast

Recently a Pittsburgh jury in Federal Court returned a verdict against Andrew Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury under three Republican administrations, for three million dollars which he had failed to pay to the Federal Government on his income tax. A few days later, the will of Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes was probated in which he gave \$250,000, or half of his estate, to the United States Government. There is a marked contrast between a man who loved his government and who had served it as a soldier and a justice and then remembered it in his will as his chief beneficiary, and another man who, if the jury's finding was correct, had chisled his government out of three million dollars income tax. What a contrast!

A contrast between the highest order of patriotism on the one side and selfishness and crookedness on the other side, one man loved his country. The other man loved his money. One man gave by his will half of his estate to the Government and the other man withheld, according to the finding of the jury, from what he owed the Government three million dollars. Oliver Wendell Holmes set a precedent in true, that the love of money is the root of all evil. That is what was the matter with Mellon, and love of money, which is one of the noblest instincts of human nature, marked Oliver Wendell Holmes. The two men collected, who defrauded the Government out of three million dollars, if the verdict of the jury is sustained.

How any man can claim to be honest and deliberately transfer his property to others and then get it back in order to keep from paying income tax, is more than we can understand. The contrast is marked between Holmes and Mellon. One was 100 per cent patriotic and the other was 100 per cent selfish in what he did, if selfishness is the right word to use in connection with it.

Rich men ought to set an example by being honest and square with the Government, and Oliver Wendell Holmes set an example that is worthy of emulation. To give back to the Government more than half of what he drew as a salary in his long years of service on the bench is a memorial to Holmes that will never be forgotten in connection with his name, while Mellon, who it will never be forgotten in connection with his name, will be forgotten in a few years ago was touted as the greatest Secretary of the Treasury since Alexander Hamilton, will have no name in history if the verdict against him for three million dollars of income tax stands. After all, the words of the Bible are abundantly true, that the love of money is the root of all evil. That is what was the matter with Mellon, and love of money, which is one of the noblest instincts of human nature, marked Oliver Wendell Holmes. The two men collected, who defrauded the Government out of three million dollars, if the verdict of the jury is sustained.

ELIZABETHTOWN NEWS

EASTERN STAR TRIP

The following members of Pastina Chapter, Order of Eastern Star, attended the School of Instruction of Dist. No. 5, at Whitesburg Friday: Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Sebastian, Mrs. O. B. Arnett, Mrs. W. A. Caskey, Mrs. D. H. Perry, Mrs. C. P. Henry and Mrs. G. I. Fanning. They enjoyed the banquet and had a good school.

Mrs. Sara B. Goodman, the Worthy Grand and Mrs. Elsie Sebastian, Worthy Grand Associate Conductress also the Worthy Grand Secretary, Mrs. Sarah H. Terry, who is also a past Grand Matron. Other Grand Officers introduced were the Grand Representative, Mrs. Ora Field and two Grand Deputies.

All were very proud to see the attendance of district number five on hundred per cent notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather.

District P.T.A. Meeting

Mrs. W. A. Caskey, president of our local Parent-Teachers association, attended the P.T.A. conference of the ninth district held at Paintsville on Saturday. She enjoyed all the afternoon session. The address by the state president, Mrs. J. G. Sheehan, on the home training of children, was unusually good and was given without the use of notes. Another feature of particular interest was the Mother Singers of Greenup county. No doubt a large delegation from our P.T.A. would have been present had there not been a mistake in all the letters sent out, naming Pikeville as the place instead of Paintsville.

Advertise in the Courier

BAPTIST CHURCH

Prayer meeting and song service at 7 o'clock every Thursday night.

Sunday school at 10 o'clock a.m. Church services immediately after Sunday school and also at 7 p.m. Everybody is invited to attend these services. "Not forsaking the assembling of ourselves together."

ROSCO BRONG, pastor

CHRISTIAN CHURCH

Sunday school at 9:55 a.m. Endeavor Society at 6:15 p.m. Communion 10:45 a.m. except on second and fourth Sundays. Preaching services each second and fourth Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. J. Clyde Wheeler from the College of the Bible, Lexington, will preach on the second Sunday in March.

METHODIST CHURCH

Sunday school 9:45 a.m. Mid-week service every Wednesday night at 7 o'clock. Church services the first and third Sundays of each month at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Young people's service every Sunday night at 6:15 o'clock. A cordial invitation is extended to everyone to be present at all these services. I. J. SCUDDER, pastor

A Billion
The United States and France call 1,000,000,000 a billion. In most other countries that is a milliard, while they give the name billion to what we call a trillion—1,000,000,000,000.

CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS

The United States Civil Service Commission has announced open competitive examinations as follows:

Senior stock clerk, \$1,800 a year, stock clerk, \$1,620, departmental service, Washington, D. C.

Junior graduate nurse, \$1,620 a year.

Junior biologist (wildlife research).

Junior entomologist (man and animals).

Junior forest geologist, junior forest pathologist, junior meteorologist, junior nematologist, junior plant physiologist, junior plant quarantine inspector, junior pomologist (fruits).

Junior pomologist (plant propagation), junior seed biologist, junior soil scientist (erosion), junior soil surveyor.

Junior forester, \$2,000 to \$2,600 a year.

Junior range examiner, \$2,000 a year.

Range examiner, \$3,800 a year, associate range examiner, \$3,200 a year, assistant range examiner, \$2,600 a year. Geological Survey.

Local inspector of boilers, \$3,200 a year, local inspector of hulls, \$3,200 a year, assistant inspector of boilers, \$2,500 a year, assistant inspector of hulls, \$2,000 a year, Bureau of Navigation and Steamboat Inspection.

Full information may be obtained from the Secretary of the United States Civil Service, Board of Examiners at the post office or customs house in any city which has a post office of the first or second class, or from the United States Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C.

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CURRENT EVENTS PASS IN REVIEW

HUGE NEW ARMY IS ORDERED BY HITLER IN DEFIANCE OF VERSAILLES PACT.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD
© Western Newspaper Union.

GERMANY, having recently boldly announced that she was now possessed of a military air force in violation of the Treaty of Versailles, still more boldly declares she is no longer bound by the obligations of that pact and proposes to build up an army of about 480,000 men, comprising 12 corps of three divisions each. This was the decision of the cabinet, which decreed compulsory military training throughout the Reich. The exact number of men in the army will be determined by a law to be enacted later.

This was Chancellor Hitler's reply to the action of France's chamber of deputies in accepting Premier Flaminio's plan to increase the term of conscript service in the French army to 18 months and subsequently to two years. Germany considered that France was "dealing the last blow to disarmament," and Hitler, rushing to Berlin from Berchtesgaden, directed the action of the cabinet and issued to the German nation a rousing appeal for full support. He declared that the failure of other nations to reduce armament as called for in the Versailles treaty had released Germany from all treaty obligations, and that while the Reich had only peaceful intentions, it must re-arm to protect its territorial integrity and maintain the respect of the world as a co-guarantor of European peace.

The Reichsfuehrer stated that Germany did all she could to stabilize peace as evidenced by three facts: She offered non-aggression pacts to all her neighbors; she showed France that after the return of the Saar there were no territorial questions at issue between France and Germany.

Official London was greatly disturbed by this sudden action of the German government which came just ten days before the date set for a meeting of Sir John Simon, foreign secretary, and Lord Privy Seal Anthony Eden with Hitler in Berlin. The British were prepared to offer abolition of some of the military clauses of the Versailles treaty in return for Germany's adherence to the inclusive plan for European security. But it was feared Hitler would now demand formal recognition of German rearmament, including an army of half a million men, a military air fleet of 1,500 planes and a navy one-third the strength of the British navy. All of which is far beyond what the British peace plan contemplated.

Of course all the world has been aware for some time of the fact that Germany was re-arming. Before the French chamber voted to approve Flaminio's project, Jean Fabry, president of the chamber's army commission, stated that the army of the Reich had been strengthened in one year from 100,000 to 600,000, asserting the Reichswehr had been increased from 100,000 (the treaty figure) to 400,000 and the nominal total of 100,000 police in barracks doubled.

COMPLETE collapse of the administration's long battle to regulate prices in the steel industry is seen in an NRA offer to give up, and in charges by the federal trade commission of a fiasco of collusion. The trade commission insists that pricing be scrapped, and no prosecution of steel companies under the anti-trust laws. The trade commission charges that under the code the steel companies have fixed and raised prices on government contracts, in defiance of competitive bidding requirements. Bids were identical, and then steel executives slapped fines of \$10 a ton on members who let the government have steel cheaper.

GOV. MARTIN L. DAVEY of Ohio, charged by Federal Relief Administrator Harry L. Hopkins with "corruption" in Ohio relief, went before the state senate and demanded a thorough investigation. He defied Hopkins to come to Ohio for trial on a warrant he had secured charging Hopkins with criminal libel. Hopkins had alleged in a letter that he has proof of "corruption" of relief administration in Ohio including soliciting of funds for campaign purposes from firms that sold relief materials. Hopkins, through C. C. Stillman, FERA regional officer, has taken over administration of Ohio relief. Department of Justice attorneys in Washington declare they stand ready to defend Hopkins, but there was no indication that Hopkins would go to Ohio, although he may change his mind. The spectacular blowup is said to have had its inception in the 1934 political campaign. Davey made campaign speeches charging that Ohio relief was mismanaged, and particularly aimed his barbs at Cleveland. This irked Cleveland leaders since relief there had been administered through a non-political group, which later became the official Cuyahoga county relief administration. Hopkins often took note of the fact that Cleveland's relief committee was "one of the best in the

country." Later Davey pledged himself not to touch the Cleveland organization, but is said to have ousted several members, and repeated old charges. Cleveland leaders took the fight to Washington.

RUMBLINGS from Russia declare that Germany is concluding a military pact with Japan. Gen. Sadao Araki, former Japanese minister of war, it is claimed, is going to Berlin soon to discuss terms. Official warning went out over Russia that "war may break out unexpectedly at any moment." Michael Kalinin, president of the all-Russian central executive committee, made this blunt statement in an address before organizers of the Soviet cavalry, and it was later broadcast over the republic. He blamed conditions on "the present political whims of the dominating classes of capitalist countries." He said: "It is not necessary to prove that the Soviet Union is against war. No other government in the world ever manifested a desire for peace more than ours."

COMPROMISE and White House pressure brought about the defeat of the McCarran "prevailing wage" amendment to the work relief bill in the senate, and administration leaders were confident that the measure would be laid before the President for signature within a few days. The deadlock over the amendment was broken when Senator Richard B. Russell, Jr., of Georgia proposed a substitute which leaves the President free to pay "security wages," officially estimated at \$50 a month, provided they do not adversely affect the wage scale in private industry; and providing that the prevailing wage must be paid on all permanent federal building projects. This way out, which had been approved by the White House, was accepted by the senate by a vote of 83 to 2, after the McCarran amendment had been defeated, 50 to 38. The two votes against the compromise were cast by Metcalfe of Rhode Island and Hale of Maine, both Republicans. Before the vote on the McCarran amendment was taken Senator Glass announced he was authorized to say that if it prevailed President Roosevelt would veto the measure.

There remained many obstacles over which the relief bill must be pushed. For the regular Republicans and a considerable number of Democrats were determined to alter it materially. Several senators favored cutting it down by three or even four billions; and La Follette of Wisconsin wanted the total increased to ten billions. Inflation and bonus enthusiasts also planned to attach riders.

THE house appropriations committee favorably reported out the Department of Agriculture appropriations bill for the 1936 fiscal year. A cut of \$33,875,758 was due largely to a \$411,022, 428 slash in the AAA item. The total bill calls for \$633,278,758, of which \$570,000,000 would go to the Agriculture Adjustment administration activities. At committee hearings it was explained that it is impossible to estimate how much would have to be obligated because of the crop control program, but the AAA item was a rough estimate of processing tax collections and is not controlling. Henry Wallace, secretary of agriculture, told the committee that the farmers' share of the national income is now about 10.2 per cent, and should be 13 to 16 per cent. Wallace said "true prosperity" cannot come "until there has been a very material increase in the output of physical goods, industrial goods."

"If in some way it were possible to turn out 50 per cent more industrial goods at a price definitely lower than the present price," the secretary testified, "the result would be to make it possible for agriculture to buy more with the agricultural dollar and there would be more factory workers to be fed in the cities."

COUNTERFEITERS, narcotics dealers, bootleggers and other violators of federal laws were given a tremendous shock and many hundreds of them were thrown into jail when the government opened up an anti-crime campaign that covered the entire land. The initial raids, made with-out warning, were immensely successful, and it was announced they would be continued indefinitely. Twelve thousand federal officers took part in the operations, and besides the individuals captured, millions of dollars worth of contraband was seized. The drive was described by treasury officials as a test of the advantages of concerted action by all enforcement agencies coming under its supervision. Such a campaign was planned as early as last summer when a "crime co-ordination committee" was formed, under the leadership of Harold N. Graves, special assistant to Secretary Morgenthau.

WILEY POST'S second attempt to fly from Los Angeles to New York through the stratosphere in record-breaking time ended at Cleveland, where he was compelled to come down because his supply of oxygen was running short. He said he would have "passed out" in a few minutes if he had not descended to breathable air. Post is convinced that only this trouble prevented his making the transcontinental flight in seven hours and 40 minutes, and he declared he would soon try again. His unofficial average speed to the Cleveland airport was 270.40 miles an hour.

SEEN and HEARD around the National Capital

By CARTER FIELD

Washington.—It was just a coincidence that Senator Couzens introduced his excess profits tax amendment on the heels of another blast from Father Coughlin, who happens to be one of Couzens' most prominent constituents. Couzens has always believed in high taxes on the rich. He has been attacked many times by those who said that he had his own fortune in tax-exempt government bonds, and was therefore not as unselfish as it might appear in wanting the taxes on big incomes and corporation earnings.

Curiously enough, Bernard M. Baruch, so bitterly assailed by Father Coughlin, and apparently with so little information about the only thing he had right was as to the closeness between Gen. Hugh S. Johnson and Baruch—also an advocate of high taxes on the rich, and on corporations.

Baruch's motive is slightly different from that of Couzens. The financier is a fanatic on the subject of balancing the budget, and he agrees more nearly with the economic and fiscal ideas of Lewis W. Douglas, former director of the New Deal. Incidentally, his advice on fiscal affairs has never been taken, though several times asked, by the Roosevelt administration.

Just before inauguration, Baruch, consulted as were many others about the inaugural address, pleaded with the President to stress two points and only two—stand by the gold standard and balance the budget. The President gave a little lip service, for a few moments, to the idea of balancing the budget, but he gave the hint that he did not worry about the gold standard in the words "an adequate but sound currency."

Then Went to Europe

Baruch believed in cutting government expenses, imposing high enough taxes so that receipts would equal total expenditures, and no "emergency budget." He was pleased when his old friend and lieutenant, Johnson, was appointed at the head of NRA, but had nothing to do with that appointment. As a matter of fact he immediately departed for Europe, so that it could not be said truthfully that Johnson was just a mouthpiece for Baruch, or just acting as his creature.

This is not just supposition. Baruch told friends the chief reason he was getting out of the country for a while was to head off just such talk. And as a matter of fact it is no secret that when he returned to the United States he was not too well pleased with the way things had gone.

Washington correspondents who have been observing the movements of Baruch for these many years are rather intrigued at the amount of misinformation Father Coughlin had acquired about the financier. The two men differ violently on one tremendously important issue—inflation.

Baruch is desperately against it. Coughlin is enthusiastically for it. Roosevelt stands somewhere between the two. Roosevelt is against printing press money. He is for devaluation of the gold content of the dollar. He would like to see some international system for currency worked out—not now, but after commercial prices have reached the level he thinks proper. And the chief merit of the system he would tend to hold commodity prices where he thinks they ought to be. So that the purchasing value of the farmer's crops and the wage earner's envelope would be fairly constant.

Coughlin is for taking a short cut to increase commodity prices by printing enough money so that the dollar would no longer be so valuable. Baruch stands firmly by the gold standard, thinking both the Roosevelt and the Coughlin plans fantastic, but Coughlin's worse than Roosevelt's, because the Coughlin plan departs just that much further from what Baruch regards as sound.

Cotton Situation

Concern about the cotton situation continues to mount in administration and New Deal circles. Of all those speaking about it publicly, however, the only high official who really gives anything like the real picture is Daniel C. Roper, secretary of Commerce.

He is one of the few who openly concede that the government has tried to maintain the price of cotton at too high a level—that if held there it is only a question of time until the rest of the world either finds an acceptable substitute, or a new cotton growing area. He is one of the few who has had the temerity to talk openly about the menace of the new development in Brazil, one known result of which already is that certain important English cotton mills have altered their looms—a most expensive operation, hence indicating permanence—so as to handle Brazilian instead of American cotton.

Secretary of Agriculture Wallace, while denying vigorously that any change in the cotton program is anticipated, did not attempt to predict that the amount of money the government would loan on a bale of cotton in 1935 would be as great as it has been.

The amount the government will loan will be cut. In other words, the government has slowly but surely been driven to what it now knows is the necessity of pegging the price of cotton lower than it has been.

One of the most convincing points in driving the administration to this po-

sition—not yet officially announced—is not the fear of a substitute, or of the future development of a new area, though both of these are recognized as being real enough. It is the fact that the rest of the world is not now buying anything like the normal amount of cotton from the United States.

More Trade Treaties

Coming right on the heels of the collapse of the effort to barter half a million bales of cotton in a deal with Germany—mostly for blocked marks which would have had to be expended inside Germany for exports—the falling off in American cotton exports has given a decided boost to the pressure for more reciprocal trade treaties.

Manufacturers of this country have been warned by Secretary Roper that—in this drive to provide exchange in this country for foreign countries which might buy our cotton, and other products—they must stand ready to submit to foreign competition. It is not enough, he warned, to reduce duties on foreign goods, which do not compete with American factories. It is necessary to admit a very large volume of goods, which do compete with ours—or else give up all hope of selling our own goods abroad.

Underneath all this pressure is one particular necessity—to provide a foreign market for American cotton. Other things, too, of course, but cotton is one thing that is causing the most worry.

This does not mean that the severe price of cotton by obtaining additional foreign buying. It now accepts as a fact that it must reduce the price as part of what is necessary to induce foreign buying; that—and provide in some way for foreign purchasing power. The last, of course, is why the government is now pressing for reciprocal trade agreements looking to American purchases of more foreign goods.

The situation has not been much discussed because it is so unpleasant. Nobody is expected to be happy about it. Not the southern cotton growers, for they must look forward to lower prices for their staple. Not the manufacturers, for they must look forward to keener competition, and to sacrificing part of the American market to their foreign competitors.

Return of prosperity, with greater purchasing power in America, will help the manufacturers. For the cotton planters, however, it would probably spell higher prices for everything they buy.

Business Salvage

Right under the smoke screen provided by Senator Huey Long and Father Coughlin, business has eased into Washington and run off with more salvage than it had thought possible two months ago—or even two weeks ago.

For instance—due to an amazing flood of propaganda—repeal of the pink slip publicity for income taxes provision seems assured.

Also—the death sentence for utility holding companies has been reprieved to life imprisonment—or at least discretion to do so will be reprieved in government agencies.

Also—contractors, scheduled to be left high and dry whenever possible in the four-billion-dollar work relief expenditure, now find themselves in such satisfactory shape that the construction league, spokesman for the reconstruction industry, and Michael McDonough, of the building trades unions, join in a statement singing the praises of the Presidential program. While another big group of contractors, the road builders, are giving a good imitation of a cat with cream on its whiskers.

And that would not be all, if a few more industries wake up to the situation and realize what they have to do to be saved. Though so far not many have shown indication of so doing.

For example, the railroads, with an army of security holders almost as large as the utilities, have not thought of making a mass attack on individual senators and representatives for what they really want—regulation of trucks and busses, but especially trucks.

They have been very discreet, stating their case in pompous arguments, and leaning over backward lest they be suspected of speaking in self-interest. If they would get their stockholders and representatives in whose states and districts the security holders vote, there might be action very quickly.

How to Get Results

What the railroads should learn, and what a good many other lines of business should learn, is a very simple fact about how to get results in Washington. It is a fact that was appreciated to the utmost by the Anti-Saloon league. It is a fact which has been appreciated for the first time this session by the utilities. And a fact spectacularly demonstrated by the forces fighting now for repeal of income tax publicity.

The fact is that the average senator and representative can be affected only by backfires from his own state or district. The average senator, for example, is no more interested in a referendum by the National Chamber of Commerce on some piece of legislation than he is in a treatise on why the ancient Assyrians did not drink whisky instead of wine. Probably not so much.

But he does care, and tremendously, if half a dozen of the very manufacturers who voted in that referendum send him strong personal letters and wires—if the manufacturers in question live in that senator's state. And if they induce a lot of their friends to join the clamor, the senator seeks light, as a rule, very quickly.

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"QUOTES"

COMMENTS ON CURRENT TOPICS BY NATIONAL CHARACTERS

THE PRESIDENT'S PROGRAM

By CORDELL HULL
Secretary of State.

THE primary objective of the administration of President Roosevelt is recovery on a sound and permanent basis. We propose to care for the unemployed and the unfortunate, but we should find a system not merely of relief, but under which relief shall be, in so far as humanly achievable, unnecessary. That system should comprise, in brief, every element and factor in a program calculated to work fairness, equity, and every reasonable benefit, comfort and security to employees.

The purpose also is to eliminate and destroy the major evils, abuses, manipulations and other unfair practices in finance and commerce and industry to the detriment of legitimate business, of labor and of the general public.

This objective contemplates reasonable hours, reasonable wages and the maximum of employment for labor under the wholesome and favorable conditions to which the partnership of labor with capital fairly entitles it. It contemplates entirely reasonable profits to industry—not excessive, or sweatshop, or oppressive.

RESTRAINT OF JAPAN

By the MARQUESS OF LOTHIAN

CHINA does not want to be absorbed by Japan. She wishes to stand on her own legs without any form of financial control. The United States, the British empire, Russia, France and Italy can give her more effective financial help than Japan, and if they make the most of their position they can probably not only keep China in the orbit of the League of Nations and the Washington treaties but preserve their own legitimate rights as well.

I had thought consideration of these questions might be awaited until the jubilee meeting of empire prime ministers, because Canada, Australia and New Zealand are as vitally affected by Pacific questions as we ourselves. It is now clear we ought to take preliminary action to mobilize the other signatories of the nine-power treaty before that date.

CANADA'S DEPRESSION

By H. H. STEVENS
Former Minister of Trade and Commerce.

I STAND in awe of the terrible patience of the people of this country. I am no agitator; I am for law and order; but I also stand for equity and justice. There is only one way to compensate those who have tightened their belts and waited, and that is by trying to solve their problems. I glory in the freedom that is the right of every citizen, but I ask: "Does every citizen enjoy it?" Until all enjoy it, our task is before us. No one should remain idle until the last shackle is gone.

I wonder if we recognize the extent to which the people are enslaved by certain economic conditions. Those on relief are free only to draw the dole. Yet they want only freedom to work. No man is free when he cannot sell his labor.

OUR MERCHANT MARINE

By PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT

AN AMERICAN merchant marine is one of our most firmly established traditions. It was, during the first half of our national existence, a great and growing asset. Since then it has declined in value and importance. The time has come to square this traditional ideal with effective performance.

Free competition among the nations in the building of modern shipping facilities is a manifestation of wholly desirable and wholesome national ambition. In such free competition the American people want us to be properly represented. The American people want to use American ships. Their government owes it to them to make certain that such ships are in keeping with our national pride and national needs.

GERMAN LEADERSHIP

By ADOLPH HITLER
German Chancellor

UNSHAKABLE faith in the German people was my sole inspiration and sustenance at a time when the country languished in deepest humiliation, when materialism triumphed and when Mammon ruled. When five Germans were together there were five parties; but I knew another, a better Germany, invisible then to most other people.

We were dishonored for 13 years through false leadership, but such a Germany shall never come back. The German nation is determined to defend its liberty to the last. Neither I nor anyone after me will sign anything derogatory to our honor. What we sign we will keep.

SOLIDARITY NEEDED

By HUGH S. JOHNSON
Former NRA Administrator.

CHAOS and dictatorship threaten the country if we can't restore something of the solidarity of 1933 among our whole people and do it quickly.

SCIENTIFIC ODDITIES

Recently two very important scientific discoveries have been made. One is that under the state of Montana lies a vast glacier composed of various gases, which have formed a natural refrigerating agent and frozen an underground lake. The other is that, suspended sixty miles above the North polar regions, is a canopy of ice-particles. French physicists who visited Greenland say that it is the cause of many violent thunderstorms. In contrast to these is the huge subterranean fire which rages beneath a mountain in the state of Colorado. It started in a coal bed years ago, and periodically, as the mountain is entailed away, it slips down till now it is 100 feet lower than it was ten years ago.—London Tit-Bits.

Week's Supply of Postum Free

Read the offer made by the Postum Company in another part of this paper. They will send a full week's supply of health giving Postum free to anyone who writes for it.—Adv.

Treasure in Kettle

A kettle unearthed in a forest near Leningrad, recently, was found to contain 11,000 coins of many countries, all dating from the Eleventh century or earlier.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are the original little liver pills put up 60 years ago. They regulate liver and bowels.—Adv.

Not in His Quiver

Cupid has absolutely no intellectual equipment.

Do you tire easily?



no appetite? nervous?
losing weight? pale?

then don't gamble with your body

WHY not reason out the cause of this unnatural condition? Your first thought may be, "I must eat more." That's not all. You should enjoy what you do eat. Frequently, the blood cells are low... and this, perhaps, is what makes you feel weak. If this is your trouble the stomach may not be calling for sufficient food. Zest to eat may be lacking. But what a difference S.S.S. makes when taken just before meals. Just try it and notice how your appetite and digestion improve.

S.S.S. stimulates the flow of gastric juices and also supplies the precious mineral elements so necessary in blood-cell and hemoglobin up-building. Do try it. It may be the rainbow you need to brush away present discouragement over your health condition.



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O. CO., 2610 Ann Avenue, ST. LOUIS

Surgeons Remove Needle From Youngster's Heart

Sydney, N. S. W.—A two-inch needle was removed from the heart of a two-year-old girl by doctors here and the child apparently is little the worse for her terrible experience. When she was taken to the hospital the needle, which had pierced her chest in a fall, had not only penetrated an inch into the heart, but was actually pulsating under the skin to its action.

WNU—E 13—85

ITCHING... anywhere on the body—also burning irritated skin—soothed and helped by Resinol

Resinol

Says WILL ROGERS

BEVERLY HILLS.—Well all know it just what I read in the papers, or what I see here and there, Mrs. Rogers and Mary are away off on one of those Mediterranean cruises and I think they are about Cairo Egypt by now. Think they did a little flying. They wanted to stay longer in Jerusalem and Palestine, so they flew over to catch the boat again in Egypt. I never was on one of those cruises; they must be very fine trips. You know I never did do much along that line for just pleasure. I was always pretty busy. Done a lot of traveling but it was always working my way on a boat to try and get back home. I left home first class one time and it took me two years and nine months to get back third class. That was a clever lad I was, and had to go all the way round the world to do it.

I want to go to the Holy Land. I flew over it and circled Jerusalem, but I didn't land. By golly a billy god couldn't land. Those old early settlers had the world to pick from and by golly they got and settle on that place, and it's the rockiest place you ever saw. River Jordan looked pretty good. That Nile has got some fertile land, and the best grass I ever saw outside of the early days in the Indian Territory where I was born. Was in a very big long valley, hundreds of miles, and I thought looking down on it from the plane coming from China to Europe, that I had found me a real new cow country, and I thought my goodness why don't folks settle here, I bet they don't know where it is. There was just roving bands of Nomads with cattle, sheep, goats, and camels. (Not all in the same bunch, but each handling different stock.)

I said to the pilot, a Holland Dutchman, too bad people don't know about this place, it sure looks fertile. Pretty soon he circled the plane, and pointed down and said, "There is the Garden of Eden." Not a thing there but tall grass, not a soul in miles, not a tree, just plains. It was right above the mouth of the Tigris and Euphrates Rivers. Pretty soon he pointed out the ruins of Babylon. Nothing there either. I hold the record of being the only person that ever went to Cairo and didn't go out to the Sphinx and the Pyramids. It ain't far out of town. There is some great things to see over the world, and its getting so you can travel cheaper than you can stay at home, and here at home its still cheaper, and we got a lot to see. I wish I just had the time to get in a car and just take my time and prow around, see a lot of ranches that I been always wanting to see. I never been on the north rim of the Grand Canyon. Drove along below the south rim the other day, Fred Stone, Edd Vail, a California cattleman, and got off the train about eight o'clock in Seligman, Arizona. Drove all day long. Saw just three ranch houses, two men hauling wood at one, one sheepherder with a band of sheep, and one cowboy at another ranch, and we drove till dark. Now that's about a record for keeping away from the crowds.

Nothing is spoken of in acres. In fact lots of ranch countries don't mention acres. They speak of sections, that's 640 acres. But this country will always speak of it in townships, that's 36 times 36. They will say there is a little ranch up here of I think its 15 or twenty townships, that's twenty times 36 times 36. There is an awful lot of room in this country. That's where I was a hollering for the high center car. My good friend Brisbane said all you had to do was to put on wheels a foot higher, he didn't say what would happen to the fenders. Then I have been swamped with wires and literature saying the Chrysler put one out, and I think maby the Plymouth. I never did hear from Ford about it. He was just about monkeying around and had his mind on something else.

Then literally dozens wired and wrote that the Government should take the unemployed and build boulevards to these places I was talking about. It would be a lesson to some folks to publish some kind of statistics of people in America that don't live on a highway. Also never saw a car all day outside the town we left. The wood haulers had a team of mules, the sheepherder had a burro. Lot of folks riding horseback nowadays.

I had Irvin Cobb on a horse here recently. There is a picture, the Southern Gentleman spread out not only over the saddle but the horse. He was funny but not to that old cowboy. He was riding an old Indian roping pony I got called Soap Suds. Leo Carrillo came dashing up this evening on a brand new Pullman. (Light Dun to you). Most of the actors that had race horses, the delivery wagons have taken our back. Well that's about all that happened this week.



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Uncommon Sense By John Blake

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Thanks to doctors and other scientists, the human machine does not wear out as quickly as it used to.

Men past seventy are still to be found at their desks, doing hard work every day.

Many of them are so "galled" that they would be very unhappy if they took the time to loaf.

But I believe that every man and woman should during the active working years think of lessening labor as old age approaches.

They may not want to retire when they are past sixty. But they ought to be able to retire if they want to.

Nothing is more pathetic than the spectacle of an elderly man or woman trying to match in energy the younger people around them, and feeling certain that they are doomed to fail.

This is not written for the old, but for the young.

To the young the world seems a long stretch ahead of youth.

But that youth cannot be maintained without planning for its maintenance.

If you will persuade yourself that you, like every one else in this world, are not so young as you used to be, perhaps you will be a little more saving of your health as well as of your money.

I have always heard the Scotch were thrifty to a fault.

But when I went to Scotland I found that, while they certainly were thrifty, their thrift was not penny-pinching, but a mere sensible provision for the future.

They have lived and done their work in a climate that is quite as dour as many members of their race.

They have learned by experience that the struggle is hard, and they get ready to make it less hard in old age, by counting their pennies, and putting temptation to spend money behind them.

In America, where for many years money was made easily, it was spent more easily. The result was that Americans acquired the spending habit.

They bought more of everything than they needed. They sought to make a show of their wealth.

They tried to keep up with neighbors who were far more affluent than they were.

They have learned better now, but the lesson has been a hard one.

I think in the future that they will be a little more thrifty, a little more awake to the wisdom of making provision for old age.

Unless you are a doctor, and a good one, you know very little about the complicated machine which is your body.

Today, fortunately for the public, there are more and better doctors than there have ever been before.

Make use of them. It has been said that the man who doctors himself has a fool for his physician.

You probably have found that by taking plenty of exercise, getting out in the open now and then, and not eating things that disagree with you that you will be tolerably well.

But that is not enough.

You ought to be extremely well. Unless you are you cannot do your best work, and if you cannot do your best work you are likely to be a loser in life.

Get yourself a doctor. Get a good one.

Let him look you over every so often, as is done in the life extension institutions.

Follow his advice. Get him to explain to you as much of the marvelous system you possess as you understand. Naturally you want to live long.

I have never known anyone who does not. Well, then, try to live long.

And when you get to feeling "low" drop in at the physician's, let him test out the machine and find out what is the matter with it.

Today there are many great hospitals, with staffs of able physicians, all of them specialists in their own line.

If you are in bad health go to one of them and let members of the staff tell you what's the matter and what to do about it.

They and the men who have gone before them have amassed a vast store of knowledge, and it is their business to pass it along to you.

Moreover, don't let a youngster grow up without regular inspection by a man who knows about human bodies, and how to help them to grow healthy and strong.

Give a youngster the right kind of a physical start, and half the battle for his future existence has been fought.

That will not only provide him with a good chance in life, but it will insure him against many of the ills which sometimes blight childhood irreparably.

I am not a doctor, or related to a doctor.

But I have seen them do such splendid work, not only in building healthy bodies, but in averting so many illnesses, that I cannot help now and then rooting for them, and urging everybody I know to give them a chance to show what they can do, and how much misery that may come in after life they can avert with their learning and skill.

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL Lesson

(By REV. P. B. FITZWATER, D. D., Member of Faculty, Moody Bible Institute of Chicago, © Western Newspaper Union.)

Lesson for March 31

REVIEW

Lessons From the Life and Letters of Peter.

LESSON TEXT—I Peter 5:6-11; II Peter 2:14-18.

GOLDEN TEXT—But grow in grace, and in the knowledge of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ. To him be glory both now and for ever. II Peter 3:18.

PRIMARY TOPIC—When Peter Was Old.

JUNIOR TOPIC—Learning With Peter. INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—How Peter Became a Great Leader.

YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—What Peter Did to Spread Christianity.

The method of review is always determined by the grade and capacity of the class and the genius of the teacher. The suggestions made largely apply to the senior and adult classes. A good method of review will be to cast up to view the following great experiences in Peter's life:

I. Peter's First Meeting With Christ (John 1:40-42).

This involves his conversion and call. As a result of the Baptist's testimony two of John's disciples left him and followed Jesus. Andrew, one of these, when he knew Christ because of having abode with him, brought his brother Peter to Jesus. Andrew declared that Peter should have a knowledge of Jesus, not merely through his testimony, but through personal experience. Andrew did a great piece of work, for Peter became one of the pillars of the church. Later Peter was called with Andrew to become fishers of men (Mark 1:16-18). The first call of Jesus was for salvation. Because he heeded the call to salvation, he now is called to definite service.

II. Peter's Great Confession (Matt. 16:13-28).

The disciples had been with the Lord for several years. They had heard his wonderful words and witnessed his mighty works. And since Jesus was soon to go to the cross, it was necessary for the disciples to have a true conception of him. In order to help them into the right conception, Christ provoked this confession from Peter as the spokesman for the group of disciples. Peter confessed Christ's messianic and deity. The burning question then, as well as for the present hour, is "What think ye of Christ?"

III. Peter's Denial (Mark 14:27-72).

A better statement would be "Peter's Downfall." Peter's confession showed him to occupy a high position. From that lofty eminence to the depth of emphasizing a lie by means of foul oaths is a long way. The steps are clear and should constitute a solemn warning to all today:

1. Over-weening self-confidence (vv. 29-32).

2. Sleeping at the post of duty (vv. 32-37).

3. Neglect of prayer (v. 38).

4. Service in the energy of the flesh (v. 47).

5. Following Jesus afar off (v. 54).

6. Seeking comfort among the Lord's enemies (v. 67).

7. Open denial (vv. 68-72).

Peter's trouble really began when he shrank from the way of the cross.

IV. Peter's Restoration (John 20:1-19; 21:1-19).

As there were seven steps in Peter's downfall, so there were seven steps in his restoration.

1. Christ's prayer for Peter (Luke 22:31, 32).

2. The look of Jesus (Luke 22:61, 62).

3. Christ's message through the women (Mark 16:7).

4. A personal interview with the risen Lord (Luke 24:34).

5. Peter's open confession of love (John 21:11-17).

6. His work given back (John 21:17, 18).

7. Willingness to suffer for Christ (John 21:18, 19).

V. Peter at Pentecost (Acts 2:1-42).

Peter, with the rest of the disciples, came into a new experience at Pentecost. They came to know the outpouring of the Holy Spirit as the fulfillment of Joel's prophecy (Joel 2:28-32).

VI. The Conversion of Cornelius (Acts 10:1-48).

While Peter had the definite experience of Pentecost, he had not yet come to know the real meaning of the church. He was ignorant of that which God revealed through Paul (Eph. 3:1-5). He knew that a tremendous change had come. He saw the old order passing. It required the visitation of God to him by means of the sheet let down from heaven to show that the middle wall of partition had now been broken down and that Gentiles who accepted the finished work of Jesus Christ were accepted on high the same as the Jew.

Searcheth Out Perfection

Surely there is a vein for the silver, and a place for the gold where they fine it. Iron is taken out of the earth, and brass is smelted out of the stone. He setteth an end to darkness, and searcheth out all perfection: the stones of darkness, and the shadow of death.—Job 28, 1-3.

Happiness

Let me but have time to my thoughts, but leisure to think of heaven and grace to my leisure; and I can be happy in spite of the world.—Joseph Hall.

Rays of Sun Important in Relation to Foods

Experiments recently carried out in Cleveland, Ohio, go to prove that animals derive their energy by the reradiation of the sun's rays on the food they eat. Dr. George Crile placed brain tissue in a flask and in total darkness a faint greenish glow was seen, which grew even brighter when the bottle was shaken. By the use of very delicate instruments it was proved that these radiations are produced in different wave lengths, and that the addition of certain drugs increased or decreased the luminescence at will. Doctor Crile, who has studied from a scientific standpoint the behavior of thousands of animals, says that the thyroid and adrenal glands differ in size, according to the needs of their owners. Thus, lions and tigers possess large glands, which give them the energy they need so often at a moment's notice, but these glands are much smaller in alligators and crocodiles, whose habits are mostly slow and sluggish. It has been established that the thyroid glands in the case of man are larger than the adrenal glands in animals because there is a much greater need for sustained energy over long periods.—London Tit-Bits.

Now Relieve Your Cold "Quick as You Caught It"

For Amazingly Fast Results Remember Directions in These Simple Pictures



1. Take 2 BAYER Aspirin Tablets. Make sure you get the BAYER Tablets you ask for.



2. Drink a full glass of water. Repeat treatment in 2 hours.



3. If throat is sore, crush and stir 3 BAYER Aspirin Tablets in a third of a glass of water. Gargle twice. This eases throat soreness almost instantly.

The simple method pictured here is the way many doctors now treat colds and the aches and pains colds bring with them!

It is recognized as a safe, sure, QUICK way. For it will relieve an ordinary cold almost as fast as you caught it.

Ask your doctor about this. And when you buy, be sure that you get the real BAYER Aspirin Tablets. They dissolve (disintegrate) almost instantly. And thus work almost instantly when you take them. And for a gargle, Genuine Bayer Aspirin Tablets disintegrate with speed and completeness, leaving no irritating particles or grittiness.

BAYER Aspirin prices have been decisively reduced on all sizes, so there's no point now in accepting other than the real Bayer article you want.

NOW 15¢ PRICES on Genuine Bayer Aspirin Radically Reduced on All Sizes

Why Firestone

TIRES CAN HOLD THE DEEP, HEAVY GROUND GRIP TREAD TO THE TIRE BODY, WITHSTANDING TERRIFIC PULLS AND STRAINS AND GIVING MORE TRACTION THAN ANY TIRE EVER MADE

REALIZING the need for better traction on soft ground and country roads, Firestone engineers designed and built a new type of tire with the deepest, heaviest, most rugged tread ever known.

You do not need chains with this remarkable new Ground Grip Tire, because the rugged tread is scientifically designed for self-cleaning and will not clog, even in mud or clay. Firestone can give you a tread like this because of two patented construction features.

One is the two extra layers of Gum-Dipped cords placed between the heavy tread and the tire body, binding the tread and body together in one unit of great strength.

The other is Gum-Dipping, by which process every high stretch cord in the tire body is soaked in liquid rubber, preventing friction and giving the cord body extra strength to withstand the extreme flexing at low air pressures.

For your spring and summer plowing and general farm use you cannot afford to be without these new Ground Grip Tires on your cars, trucks, tractors and farm equipment. See your nearest Firestone Service Store, tire dealer or implement dealer today. Easy terms can be arranged. There is a complete line of Firestone tires, tubes and auto supplies for your every farm need.

This heavy traction tread guaranteed not to loosen from the tire body under any conditions and all other parts of the tire are fully guaranteed to give satisfaction in every respect

Firestone GROUND GRIP	4.40-21	\$10.90
	4.75-19	11.75
	5.00-19	11.75
	4.80-20	11.50
	5.00-20	11.50
	5.25-17	13.90
	5.50-17	13.90
	5.25-18	14.15

Other sizes priced proportionately low

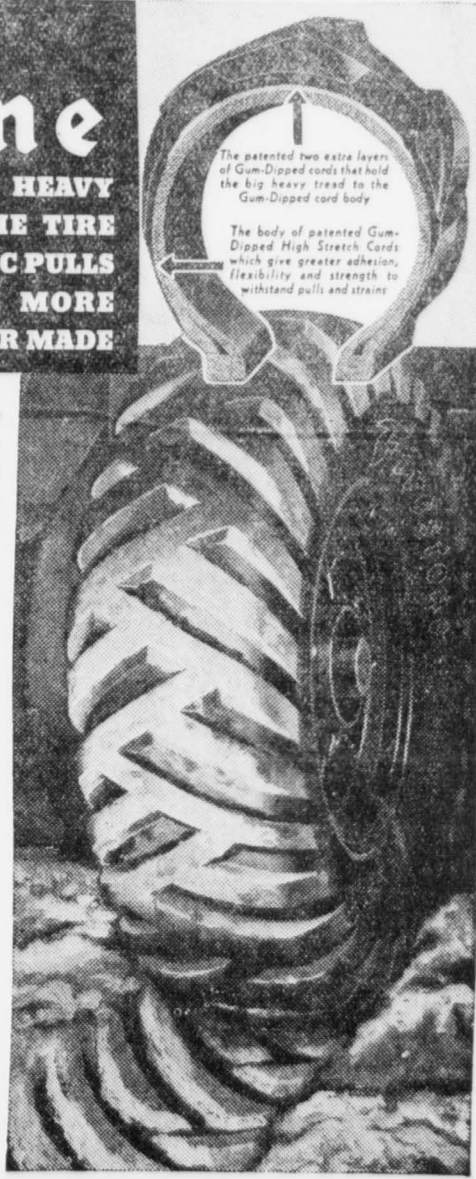
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Grocers' Standby
Grocery bills are small if there are no men in the family.

The FORT HAYES HOTEL
Around the Corner from Everything
300 ROOMS EACH WITH BATH
Rates...\$2. \$2.50 per day
Finest Hotel in Columbus
Full enjoy the beautiful lobby with its high ceiling of the fine Spanish Renaissance Furniture
PLENTY OF BAKING SPACE
GARAGE IN CONNECTION
R.I. Griffith, Manager

ADVERTISING

... is as essential to business as is rain to growing crops. It is the keystone in the arch of successful merchandising. Let us show you how to apply it to your business.



***** Listen to the Voice of Firestone—featuring Richard Crooks, Gladys Swarthout, or Nelson Eddy—every Monday night over N. B. C.—WEAF Network . . . A Five Star Program

FOR 20% MORE POWER

In farming, quick starts and more power are a big advantage. In the Firestone Extra Power Battery, the new Firestone Allrubber Separator gives you as much as 20% greater power and far longer battery life.

FOR QUICK STARTS AND LONGER MILEAGE

Put a new set of Firestone Spark Plugs in your car—truck and tractor—you'll be surprised how much quicker they will start, and how much fuel you will save.

FOR BETTER BRAKING CONTROL

Firestone Brake Lining is put up in sets, making it convenient for you to line your own brakes. It is designed and made for smoothest and most efficient braking control.

The Courier

MEMBER
KENTUCKY PRESS ASSOCIATION
ORGANIZED JANUARY, 1919

Entered as second class matter, April 7, 1910, at the postoffice at West Liberty, Ky., under act of congress.

Subscription Price \$1.50 a Year
Always in Advance

Advertising rate, 35c a column inch each insertion. Legal advertising, 50c a column inch each insertion. Classified advertisements, 1c a word. Readers, 10c a line.

Late obituaries, cards of thanks, resolutions of respect, etc., 5c a line.

Published every Thursday by
COURIER PUBLISHING COMPANY
F. S. BRONG Editor
ROSCO BRONG Business Manager

ANNOUNCEMENT

We are authorized to announce
J. CURREN NICKELL
of West Liberty

as a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Representative from the one-hundredth Representative District at the primary election to be held August 3, 1935.

FARMERS' COLUMN

THE FARM AND HOME

Even though they are healthy when hatched, chicks will not thrive unless they are comfortably housed and properly fed. The house need not be expensive and the feed not excessively costly. Low cost of production is important if poultry are almost as important as babies. The style may be proper and the material appear to be serviceable, but if the cut and workmanship are poor the garment will not look right or wear well.

Good prices may be expected for well finished lambs, due in part to relatively high hogs and cattle. Careful consideration, therefore, should be given to feeding lambs, as it may be profitable to purchase feeds, even at present high prices for grain.

It is often good practice to build up the land during the first years of a young orchard. Growing and turning under clovers or other legumes, followed by rye in winter, is one system followed. Regardless of the crop grown it is usually desirable to apply nitrate fertilizers.

Before constructing any building, inspect several similar buildings for ideas. It is better to begin making plans several years in advance of the actual construction. This helps to avoid mistakes and dissatisfaction with the house or other building.

Sowing grass with alfalfa may be a desirable practice in some cases, especially where the hay is fed on the farm. Alfalfa and timothy or alfalfa and orchard grass make satisfactory combinations.

MAKE GOOD PASTURE

That badly worn soil may be converted into good pasture land at comparatively small cost, is revealed in tests made at the Western Kentucky Experiment Substation at Princeton. A pasture experiment was begun in 1928 on badly worn sandstone land that produced about 12 bushels of corn to the acre in a season when fairly well managed soil on the same farm made more than 50 bushels.

A 10-acre field treated with one and one-half tons of limestone and 600 pounds of 16 per cent superphosphate per acre and an untreated field of 10 acres were seeded to a pasture mixture in 1928. They have been pastured with yearling steers for six years, beginning in 1929.

The untreated field has carried an average of 2.5 steers thru the grazing season, with a total average annual gain of 480 pounds at a cost of 8.4 cents per pound. The treated field has carried an average of 6.2 steers, with a total average annual gain of 1,365 pounds at a cost of 3.2 cents per pound. These figures include the drought year of 1930. In 1934 the treated field was top-dressed with 400 pounds of superphosphate, making a total of 1,000 pounds per acre of superphosphate, which will be made to last thru 10 years. In 1934 the untreated field carried 2.5 steers that put on a gain of 535 pounds while the treated field carried 5.5 steers that put on gains of 1,810 pounds.

A third field treated with 1,200 pounds of raw ground rock phosphate per acre in 1928 and top-dressed with 800 pounds more in 1934, has produced almost as good results as the field

treated with limestone and superphosphate.

The more good pasture a farmer has, the less harvested feed he will have to grow.

APPLES NEED SPRAYING

Nine sprays, five of which are considered absolutely a necessity, comprise the spray program for Kentucky apple growers. More may be needed if codling moth develops. Write to the College of Agriculture, Lexington, or see a county agent for spray leaflet No. 19, "Apple Spray Schedule."

ARTIFICIAL BROODING

Thousands of Kentucky farmers are using home-made brick brooders. Directions for making and operating such a brooder and general suggestions about brooding are given in Circular No. 157, "Brooding Chicks Artificially," which can be obtained free from the College of Agriculture or from county agents.

TO CONTROL FLEA BEETLES

Prof. W. A. Price of the College of Agriculture says flea beetles may be excluded from tobacco plant bed by using a close fitting frame covered with tobacco cloth which is attached to the frame by lath and nails. If a tight frame is not used, dust the plants with a mixture of one part of paris green and five parts of arsenate of lead. Apply at rate of a half-pound to 100 square yards of bed. This dust also controls horn worms.

BOB JONES' COMMENTS

Here is a press story from Albany, N. Y., which appeared about the middle of February. A delegation of attractive Vassar girls bundled in expensive furs and puffing cigarettes told the New York legislature that it should defeat a bill requiring students to pledge allegiance to the Constitution. These girls were smoking cigarettes which was in violation of the state rules, but the girls smoked and got away with it, rules or no rules. They probably got quite a thrill out of the occasion. They did not want any law to require students to declare allegiance to the Constitution. I wonder if when I read this news story if the average American realizes how significant that is.

About the same time this story came from Albany big headlines in the paper said, "Striking Students at Fiana in Indiana Accuse Officials." A story came from Madison, Wisconsin, to the effect that communism is rampant at the University of Wisconsin and in nine teachers colleges in the state. A newspaper story from Georgia says that a judge charged the grand jury to investigate communism in two Georgia institutions, one of which is a church school. A committee in Arkansas declared that there is communism in an educational institution in Arkansas. There was a story to the effect that two hundred university students in one of our Southern states, who, because the manager of a theater would not let them in free, mobbed the theater. I am calling your attention to these matters because you plain, everyday Americans had just as well realize now that the educational drift of this nation is communist and atheistic. Boys and girls have been taught to "blow off," to do just what they want to do, to do as they please and they are coming to believe that whatever they want they have a right to have. Many of them are against all authority. That explains the modern rebellion against the Bible. The Bible is an authoritative book. It says "thou shalt" and "thou shalt not" and modern man does not want anybody, not even God, telling him what to do.

WHERE IS THE FAULT

We have heard and read a good deal of complaint lately about the growing carelessness of drivers here in Ashland. They run past stop signs, exceed speed limits and otherwise endanger other drivers and pedestrians. Judging from reports this conditions of affairs is growing worse instead of better.

It is the natural thing to blame the police for laxity. But we do not believe that the fault lies there. Without any carping or undue criticism, we must say that it is our opinion that too few of those who break traffic rules and regulations are fined after they are brought into traffic court and the offense is admitted or proved. People have come to believe that such a procedure is just a mere formality, which in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred carries no penalty except an injunction not to err again. They soon pay little attention to that and many of them will ignore it.

All the police can do is to bring offenders into court. Who can blame them if they grow a little lax when there is no result from those arrests and people come to regard them as a joke? It is our opinion that laws must be enforced if they are to be respected and obeyed.—Ashland Independent.

The Courier goes to Grade A

DANIEL BOONE and KENTUCKY

By
Dr. Charles M. Knapp

UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY

Boone probably lived rather happily during the succeeding years in the valley of the Kanawha. General Anthony Wayne's victory over the Indians at the Battle of Fallen Timbers in the month of August 1794 changed the conditions of life in Kentucky. West Virginia and Ohio materially. No longer was the danger from Indian attack so great. The stockades were abandoned and the land was more widely settled. Hunting became much safer and in this Boone was engaged most of the time during these years. Game, while not so abundant, was still to be had, tho at greater distances from the settlements. But the danger was as we have said above, greatly lessened. As time went on Boone again became dissatisfied. He was not accumulating property. The last of the suits for his ejectment from his land claims went against him in 1798. He had nothing to leave for his children to inherit. Again population was crowding in upon him, and stories of heaver and buffalo without number, and lands 200, beyond the Mississippi in the lands by Spain, came to him. Further, Daniel's eldest son, Daniel Morgan Boone, had in 1796 gone out to Missouri with other adventurers to St. Charles County, where they had taken lands under certificates from Dolassus, the Spanish lieutenant-governor of Upper Louisiana, resident at St. Louis. There he and three other families settled upon Femme Osage Creek, six miles above its junction with the Missouri river. This was about 45 miles from St. Louis.

There Daniel Boone, his wife and their younger children, joined them in the spring of 1799. The party made their journey by boat. Wherever the party stopped they attracted marked attention, for Boone was still one of the best known men in the west. When he arrived in Missouri the Spanish authorities granted him over 800 acres of land abutting his son's land upon the north. Here he built another cabin, the last one he built for himself.

Here in Missouri Boone was at last to prosper. He was frequently heard to say that this period was the happiest, next to his first long hunt in Kentucky, period of his life. Life was suited to Boone's idea of things. The settlers, largely Frenchmen, cultivated only as much land as they absolutely needed, flocks and herds were grazed upon a common pasture, hunting supplied their other moderate needs. There were practically no taxes to pay, military burdens were light, the local syndic or magistrate, the only government official outside of St. Louis. Government was entirely paternalistic. When on July 11, 1800 Boone was appointed local syndic his position seemed ideal. In such a community he passed as an educated man. His knowledge did not extend to law books, tho he had a strong sense of justice. During the four years he held the office he seems to have enforced justice to the satisfaction of his neighbors. His methods were primitive and arbitrary. He observed no rules of evidence in his court room, saying that he only wanted to know the truth. His contemporaries have said that in no other office held by this great pioneer did he give so much evidence of undisguised satisfaction, or display so great dignity as in this role of magistrate. But he was to hold the office of syndic only four years. In October 1800, Spain agreed to deliver Louisiana to France. Before really taking possession France sold it to the United States by a treaty signed on April 30, 1803.

Temporarily trouble came again to Boone with the advent of officials from the United States. Neither he nor the French in Missouri were enthusiastic over the transfer. When the United States commission came to investigate land titles it was discovered that Boone had failed to properly enter the tract which had been ceded to him by Delassus. He had not obtained the approval of the governor at New Orleans. Afterwards he stated that he had been told that so important an official as a syndic would never be disturbed. But unfortunately Louisiana had changed hands. However in 1813 Congress finally took notice of his pathetic appeal, which was backed by resolutions of the Kentucky legislature, and confirmed his Spanish grant in words of praise for "the man who has opened the way to millions of his fellow men."

In the same year we find that Boone returned to Kentucky and paid his debts to all that he owed. The years in Missouri had been profitable ones. He had hunted and trapped, and beaver skins at nine dollars a skin in the St. Louis market yielded annually a considerable sum of money. After his visit in Kentucky he returned to Missou-

ri free from debt for the first time in many years. Again his happiness was interrupted by the death of his wife in 1813. Deeply he mourned her loss who had accompanied him thruout so many hardships on one frontier after another. After her death Boone removed to the home of his daughter Jemima, who with her husband, Flanders Calloway, had come to Missouri shortly after the cession of Louisiana to the United States. From time to time he lived at the homes of his other children for several weeks at a time. Yet his restless, roving disposition even at 80 years of age did not desert him. With his sons or an Indian servant he continued to make hunting trips into the country farther west. In 1816, when he was 82, he was seen hunting in Nebraska. He even talked of moving further west to live, discontented over the fact that the tide of immigration was moving into Missouri too rapidly to suit him. But his sons dissuaded him.

HELP WANTED

Young woman for general house work. Must give good reference. Apply by letter to Joe F. Reid, 1408 Montgomery Ave., Ashland, Ky.

"The FIRESIDE PHILOSOPHER"

By ALFRED BIGGS

You will not succeed if you're not enthusiastic.
If you're sure you're right, pay no heed to critics.
Not until you lose hope do you begin to get old.
Aim high, even if you are not quite sure you will make it.
Don't take life too personally—regard it as you would a drama.
Character is what you are; reputation is what people think you are.
Most of us get a bigger kick out of telling bad news than good news.



The dollars spent at home are the dollars that come back to you.

The Polish Cabinet recently decided that those who cannot pay their taxes in cash could pay them in kind. Wonder if they have politicians over there, and, if so, if they take their salaries in kind.

A "tight" community never amounted to anything.

"News-saver" advertising is the great shopping window into which prospective buyers look each day and, attracted by the values truthfully portrayed therein, become compelled to buy," so says Howard E. Blood, president of the Norge Corporation.

The encouragement that consists of setting an example is better than mere advice.

There is nothing in this life that returns so much in happiness for the investment required than a real home; an individual house built for the use and material comfort and convenience of your family.

A three year old child, while playing in a compound at the military barracks at Tanjong Muar was rendered unconscious by a coconut falling on his head and was removed to a hospital in a critical condition. However, he is

expected to recover. We have a lot of grown-ups in this country whose skulls are so hard that a tree falling on them wouldn't make a dent in their skulls.

Too many people judge their neighbors by hearsay.

Tears Kill Germs
Tears have been found an exceedingly powerful destroyer of bacteria.

Navajo Indian Territory
Navajo Indian territory in Arizona has increased since 1808 from about 3,000,000 acres to approximately 11,000,000 acres.

EXPERT RADIO REPAIRING
ARMATURE WINDING
Dealer in DELCO LIGHT PLANTS AND BATTERIES

Phone 24
COTTE'S RADIO SERVICE
Rodney Cottle, West Liberty, Ky.

J. S. Maxwell, M.D.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON
SPECIALIZING IN EYE
Ezel, Ky.

Girl to Woman

Miss Minnie Wagner of 63 E. Main St., Johnson City, Tenn., said: "I suffered from dizzy headaches, lacked ambition, had no desire for food, and felt weak and was always tired. I took Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription for a short time and I felt stronger, had more ambition, and gained in weight." New size, tablets 50 cts., liquid \$1.00. Large size, tabs. or liquid, \$1.35. Write Dr. Pierce's Clinic, Buffalo, N. Y.

A DOLLAR'S WORTH

Clip this coupon and mail it with \$1 for a six weeks' trial subscription to

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A Paper for the Home, World-Wide in Its Scope

In it you will find the daily good news of the world from its 750 special writers, as well as departments devoted to women's and children's interests, sports, music, education, radio, etc. You will be glad to welcome into your home so fearless an advocate of peace and prohibition. And don't miss Snubs our dog, and the Sundial and the other features.

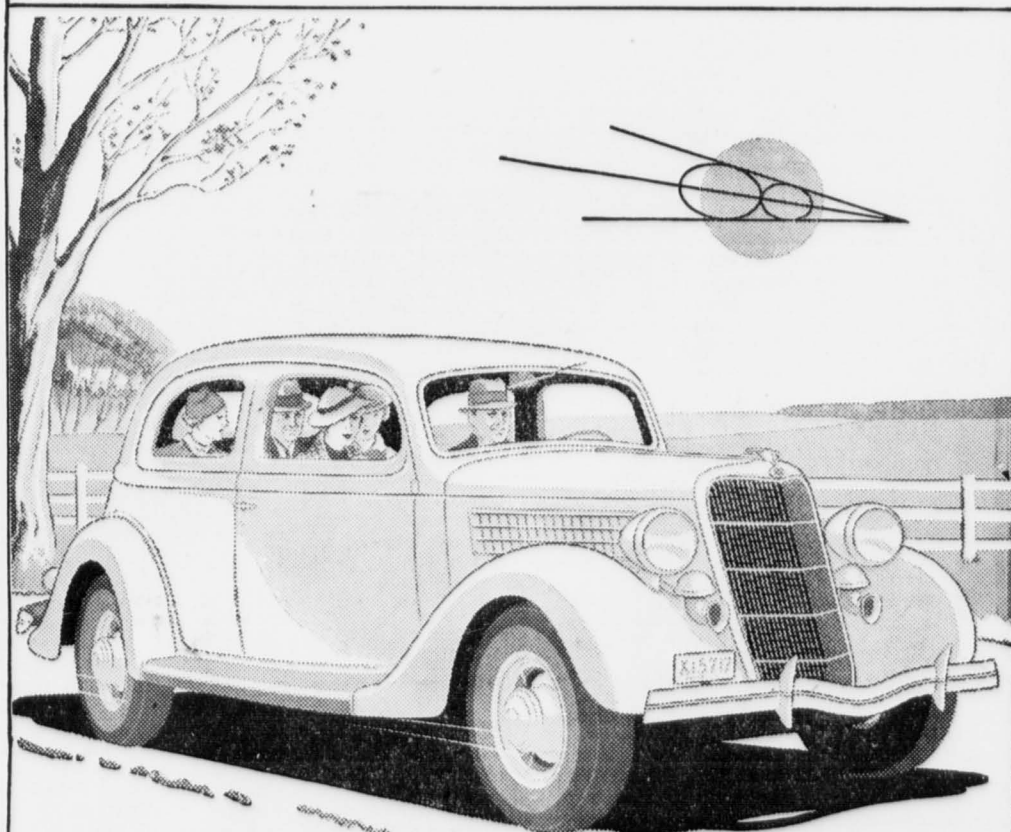
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Please send me a six weeks' trial subscription. I enclose one dollar (\$1).

(Name, please print) _____
(Address) _____
(Town) _____ (State) _____

Sample Copy on Request

FORD V-8



In A Class By Itself

THERE is no way to compare the Ford V-8 with any other car because there is no other car like it.

The Ford enables you to step up into the fine-car class in performance, beauty, comfort and safety. But there is no stepping up in price. That is kept down by Ford low-profit policies and unique manufacturing methods. These are as different as the car itself.

It takes eight cylinders to give the modern performance you need these days. The Ford is powered by a V-8—the finest type of eight-cylinder engine. You have to pay more than \$2000 for that in any other car.

FORD MOTOR COMPANY

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SURGEON

IN EYE

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was always tired.
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\$1.35.
Buffalo, N. Y.

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Sundial

Mass.
(\$1).

West Liberty, Ky., March 28, 1935

Personal

If a man could grasp all he reached
for his race were soon run.

A. C. Johnson of Mt. Sterling was
in town on business yesterday.

W. B. Barker of Elton was trans-
acting business in town yesterday.

A. M. Lykins of Grassy Creek was
a court house visitor here yesterday.

We pay highest cash price for old
scrap gold. L. L. Williams. (Ad'79)

Joe F. Reid of Ashland and S. K.
Reed of Winchester were business visi-
tors in town Tuesday.

The May Grocery Company has built
an additional warehouse on the south
end of their business lot.

Rev. John McKenzie of near town
assisted in the funeral of Mrs. L. F.
Candill at Salsersville Saturday.

Mrs. W. B. Reed of Salsersville is
assisting her daughter, Mrs. L. T.
Hammond, in the store this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Floyd Arnett took
their grandson, Don Sebastian, to
Paintsville on Sunday to meet his
parents.

Mr. and Mrs. John F. Wells of Ma-
lone made a business trip to Paints-
ville yesterday and stopped in West
Liberty on their way home.

H. W. Carpenter is able to be in
the store again and look after business.
Mrs. Carpenter, who was also down
with the flu, is able to be up part
of the time.

The Dramatic Club of the Morgan
County High School is being drilled by
Mrs. Bessaline Allen for a play "Here
Comes Charlie" which will be present-
ed at the High School Auditorium here
on Thursday evening, April 4.

Mrs. Will Carter, who accompanied
her daughter-in-law to Springfield, Mo.,
and spent a few days with her son,
returned by way of Richmond to visit
her sister, Mrs. Will Elam and family
and is expected home Saturday.

Miss Ann Cottle of Louisville who
has been visiting relatives returned
home Wednesday. She was accompa-
nied home by Mr. and Mrs. Rodney
Cottle and son Harold Garland, who
will spend several days in Louisville.

Mrs. J. R. Kendall of Florida wrote
one of her friends here last week that
Mrs. Pomp Kendall of Oklahoma City
had just died of a paralytic stroke.
Mr. and Mrs. Pomp Kendall lived in
West Liberty many years. Mrs. J. R.
Kendall, her sister, and "Uncle Jack"
are getting along nicely and wish to
be remembered to their friends.

Squire Williams of Frenchburg was
in West Liberty yesterday.

Homer Elam has bought the resi-
dence now occupied by Asa Blair.

Seed Sweet potatoes for sale at W.
L. Spurlock's, West Liberty. Adv.

Anell Fugate and Byron May of Lee
College are home for their spring vaca-
tion.

Mr. and Mrs. Perry Henry of Woods-
land had dinner with friends in town
Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Rodney Gillespie of
Hazel Green had business in town
yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Wells spent
most of last week with relatives at
Stacy Fork.

Uncle Marion Caskey, who has been
confined to his bed the past two weeks
is improving.

Mr. and Mrs. James Cottle are keep-
ing house for Will Carter, during his
wife's absence.

Mrs. R. A. Dean and family of
Louisville spent the weekend with re-
latives returning home Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Perry and little
son are visiting this week Mrs. Perry's
parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. K. Stacy.

Gladys Price and Enla Byrd of New
Cummer were in town yesterday and
were dinner guests of Earl Price and
family.

Prof. and Mrs. Clyde Lewis spent
Saturday in Lexington and Sunday
with Mrs. Lewis' sister, Mrs. Al Hov-
ernale at Irvine.

Bascom Elam and daughter Nancy
and Miss Gertrude Short, of Flat
Woods, visited Mr. and Mrs. Jesse
Adams on Monday.

MAN WANTED for Raleigh Route
in Menifee county. Write immediately.
Raleigh Co., Dept. KYC-290-SAF.
Freeport, Ill. or see Stanley Ferguson,
Ezel, Ky. (Adv.)

Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Back of Lex-
ington spent the week end with their
friends, Mr. and Mrs. Sam Spencer
and daughter Enla Mae. They found
Mrs. Spencer, who had been quite sick,
able to be up most of the time.

Mrs. J. W. Davis was called Monday
to the bedside of her father, T. F.
Carr, of Ezel. About two o'clock Mon-
day morning Mr. Carr was stricken
with a severe stroke of paralysis, and
at this writing he is still unable to
speak.

County Agent Wratheer got nicely
located this week in his office at the
top of the stairs and across the hall
in the courthouse. Mr. and Mrs.
Wratheer have secured the L. B. Reed
residence on the east side of South
Main street.

ADS. WILL TELL BANKERS' STORY

American Bankers Association
President Announces Move
to Stimulate Newspaper
Advertising

NEW YORK.—Plans for stimulating
wider use of informative newspaper
advertising by banks in promoting pub-
lic understanding and confidence in re-
gard to existing banking conditions
and methods have been announced by
R. S. Hecht, President of the American
Bankers Association, as a part of his
organization's activities in aid of busi-
ness recovery.

A general groundwork was prepared
through a nationwide survey of adver-
tising by banks relative to their will-
ingness to extend justifiable loans to
industry and trade. This, he said, re-
vealed that a large number in all parts
of the country are pursuing aggressive
policies along this line and encourag-
ing their customers to develop forward-
looking business plans. "It is our aim to
aid in fostering this constructive atti-
tude wherever possible," he said.

The association's Advertising De-
partment, under the direct supervision
of the general executive officers, has
prepared, at the headquarters in New
York City, an informative advertising
series for the use of member banks in
the association to aid them in develop-
ing in their own communities better
general public understanding regard-
ing banking. Mr. Hecht said.

The underlying theme of this adver-
tising is that sound banking is based on
helpful human relations and that it has
a unity of interest with the people of
its community which binds them to-
gether with a common purpose," he
said.

"We are confident that if a clear un-
derstanding of this is brought home to
the people in all our banking communi-
ties, it will go far in restoring the pub-
lic confidence which good banking de-
serves. A bank in which people de-
servedly believe is doubly safe. It is to
the public interest for the people to
have confidence in their banks."

The Place of Advertising
Humidity has to do with the damp-
ness of the air. Absolute humidity
is defined as the actual quantity of
moisture present in a given quantity
of air, and it may be expressed as a
certain number of grains per cubic
foot or of grams per cubic meter. The
relative humidity, expressed in per-
cent, is the ratio of the actual amount
of water vapor present in the atmos-
phere to the quantity which could be
there, at the given temperature. A
method of determining the relative
humidity at any time is to measure
the drying power of the air with a
wet and dry thermometer. The wet
thermometer has its bulb covered with
muslin that is kept damp. The dif-
ference in the readings of the ther-
mometers, referred to a chart, gives
the relative humidity.

Mr. Hecht emphasized in regard to
the new advertising facilities being of-
fered to the members of the association
that they are not a profit making ven-
ture and that there is no intention to
disturb existing advertising arrange-
ments. The idea being that these insti-
tutional services shall supplement
rather than replace present plans, or
that they will give assistance to mem-
ber banks now lacking satisfactory ar-
rangements.

MANY BANKS LONG LIVED

In the United States—
168 Banks over 100 years old.
2,472 Banks over 50 years old.
10,391 Banks over 25 years old.

There are in the United States 168
banks that have been in continuous ex-
istence for more than one hundred
years. There are 2,472 banks over fifty
years old, while 64% of all the banks in
this country, or 10,391, are twenty-five
years old or older.

In other words, practically two-thirds
of the banks in this country have come
through several successive periods of
depression and panic, including 1907,
1914, 1929 and 1933.

The Oldest Bank

The oldest bank in the country, which
is in Boston, was chartered February
17, 1784.

In the 64% of banks that are twenty-
five years old or older is lodged a
major portion of the banking re-
sources of the nation, in commenting
recently upon the stability of a great
majority of the banks in the United
States, Dr. Harold Stoller, Educational
Director of the American Bankers As-
sociation, said:

"The fact that we have so many
banks that have been in existence a
long period of years is an eloquent
tribute to the genius of American man-
agerial ability, for no other country
has experienced such wild gambling
eras and resultant periods of business
stagnation as those through which our
country has passed at frequent inter-
vals during the past century."

NEW WEALTH FROM SOIL

New wealth which comes from the
soil is of special interest to those to
whom falls the responsibility of main-
taining our credit structure.

Unless agriculture is successful farm
borrowers cannot ultimately succeed,
neither can the banks that serve. Fore-
closure sales are not a sound basis for
good farming or good banking. Bank-
ers, therefore, are as much interested
in the permanent success of the agri-
cultural industry as are the farmers.
Whether the deposits come directly
from farm patrons, or indirectly
through the ordinary channels of bu-
siness.—D. H. Otis, Director of Agri-
culture, American Bankers Association

Furs Milady Wears Come From Various Countries

Little moles bearing the best pelts,
notes a writer in the Philadelphia Rec-
ord, originate in Scotland. Ermine
comes from Russia. Alaska encourages
seals, and Canada and Alaska co-op-
erate on beaver. Mink, many Amer-
icans are surprised to know, is col-
lected in quantity from the eastern
coast of the states, though some
comes from Russia and Canada. Leop-
ards are spotted over Abyssinia, In-
dia and Asmara. Fitch hails in light
color from Russia, in dark, from Ger-
many. Kolinsky is Russian.

Lots of different kinds of lamb con-
stitute the caracul family. Some of it
is gathered from China and Japan
and some from Russia. Persian lamb is sim-
ilar to krimmer, but practically the
same fur, and originates in the Bal-
kans, Crimea in particular. The hot
countries—also Russia and China—
"grow" another type of caracul, kid-
skin. Galyak is also a caracul, and
gets its name from nakhes. From
Russia, the lamb responsible for this
smooth fur is killed while yet imma-
ture and young, and before its skin
is much ruffled. "Goly" is the Rus-
sian word for naked.

Educated Horses Are Not Used in the Trick Acts

Some people imagine that the horses
which are used in the liberty and high
school acts are also used by the trick
riders. This is not so; the trick rider
requires a far different type of ani-
mal. Their horses are huge and mas-
sive, for one sometimes has to sup-
port an entire family on its back! The
trick riders' horses are usually of
Flemish breed. A thoroughly-trained
one is of inestimable value; it has
been taught, no matter what happens,
never to change its feet. Should it do
so when an artist is somersaulting
from one horse to another, the result
might be serious.

When they are being broken for
the ring, part of their training is to
accustom them to unexpected noises
and disturbances.

Not all, however, of these great
horses come from Flanders. One wom-
an rider bought the most reliable horse
she ever rode straight from a milk
cart. When this "rosinback" died her
whole family went into mourning!—
Pearson's Weekly.

Relative Humidity

Humidity has to do with the damp-
ness of the air. Absolute humidity
is defined as the actual quantity of
moisture present in a given quantity
of air, and it may be expressed as a
certain number of grains per cubic
foot or of grams per cubic meter. The
relative humidity, expressed in per-
cent, is the ratio of the actual amount
of water vapor present in the atmos-
phere to the quantity which could be
there, at the given temperature. A
method of determining the relative
humidity at any time is to measure
the drying power of the air with a
wet and dry thermometer. The wet
thermometer has its bulb covered with
muslin that is kept damp. The dif-
ference in the readings of the ther-
mometers, referred to a chart, gives
the relative humidity.

Kept Many Indian Names

Southeastern Massachusetts has
perhaps retained more Indian names
of towns, rivers and other geograph-
ical units than any other section of
the country. Among them are Appona-
gansett, Assonet, Assinippi, Cataumet,
Chappaquiddit, Cohasset, Pocasset, Co-
chichewick, Setauket, Cotuit, Cummaguid,
Cuttyhunk, Humarock, Manomet, Mat-
tausset, Mattapoisett, Nantasket, Nantuxet,
Nantuxet, Quinebet, Salsconset, Tuck-
ernuck, Wauwinnet, Xonquitt, Nobska,
Padanarum, Pautinisset, Ponkapog, Sas-
saquin, Segregansett, Seekonk, Sipi-
wisset, Squantum, Squibnocket, Toul-
set, Titicut, Wapuppia, Wianno and
Pokonoket.

Medicinal Plants in England

London, England, is the great center
for trade in medicinal roots, barks and
herbs. Canada is the sole supplier of
one important medicinal plant, senega
root. Cascarum bark is almost of equal
importance, and this comes from the
Pacific coast, both Canada and the
United States figuring as important
sources of supply. The bark increases
in value with age but most of the im-
porting firms prefer to import the new
bark and age it themselves. Other
medicinal plants supplied by Canada
are snake root, hemlock, grindelia and
hydrastis or golden seal root.—Mont-
real Herald.

England's Foggiest Spot

In London, the empire's foggiest
spot, statistics show that each of the
inhabitants pays, on an average, a fog
bill of about 30 shillings. This sum is
expended between October and Febru-
ary in heavier lighting expenses and
extra transport fares. It does not in-
clude chemists' and doctors' bills in-
curred through coughs, colds, and sore
throats caused by fog.—Answers Mag-
azine.

Quivering Aspen Leaves

One of the oldest legends in the
Christian world concerns the constant
quivering of aspen leaves, even in ap-
parently still air. A large number of
persons believe the aspen tree sup-
plied the wood for the cross and has
never ceased to tremble for the part
that it played in the crucifixion.—T.
B. Lawrie, Winnipeg, Canada, in Col-
lier's Weekly.

Plebiscite Long in Use in European Arguments

In 1802, Bonaparte, when the sen-
ate refused to make him consul for
life, determined to "consult the peo-
ple" on the subject of his status. It
was unprecedented that a simple con-
sular decree should order a plebiscite.
The fact that it did was rather a coup
d'etat. The results of the plebiscite
were a singular success for Bonaparte.
Times.

The right to name his successor
was openly demanded by Napoleon in
the Senate-Corps. Only one step
more was needed to enable him to give
himself a monarchical or imperial title.
This final step was taken in 1804
when the first consul of the republic
became emperor of France. The propo-
sition was submitted to a plebiscite
which was taken by universal suffrage
in the same form as its predecessors.
In May, 1804. There were 3,572,329
affirmative and 2,509 negative votes.

Probably the best known example
of the use of the plebiscite in French
history was in 1872, when the coup
d'etat of 1871 was confirmed and the
title of emperor was bestowed upon
Napoleon III. It was his use of the
plebiscite that made the term familiar
and connected it with the idea of
despotism posing as liberalism. He
has even been described as "a plebs-
cite adventurer."

Cashew Nut Produces an Oil Used in Many Ways

The cashew nut grows in a leathery-
skinned shell at the end of a swelling
of the stem, which looks like a juicy
fruit. The apple, as the swollen stem
is called, is delicious, if sometimes a
little astringent. It is used by the Bra-
zilians to make the soft drink, caju-
lata, and also a strongly-flavored wine. The
nut in the cooked condition is tasty.

The pericarp or shell of the nut,
which is the true fruit, contains a
dark reddish oil of great chemical in-
terest, which burns the skin of sen-
sitive people. This non-drying oil is used
for making wood immune from white-
ant attack, and by the natives of the
Andaman islands to protect their fish-
ing nets from decomposition.

A scientist has spent years in tam-
ing this unusual liquid, adapting it
for use as a coating, and for purposes
where few other materials appear to
be as suitable.

Among its uses is the painting of all
types of cement surfaces, especially
when these are subject to continual
wetting. It is also useful for coat-
ing metal, wood, and concrete in in-
dustrial plants, when ordinary paints
may not withstand the corrosive in-
fluences. It appears to be well adapt-
ed for use as a ship-bottom paint and
has been selected as the ideal paint
for coating wooden laboratory table-
tops.—Tit-Bits Magazine.

Rhinoceros Hide

The rhinoceros hide is generally re-
garded as tougher than the ele-
phant hide. It is not true, however,
as generally supposed, that a bullet
will not penetrate this skin except be-
tween the deep folds. It is naturally
soft and easily penetrated by a bul-
let or hunting knife. When dried it be-
comes exceedingly hard and was for-
merly used by Indian princes in mak-
ing shields for their soldiers. Big
game hunters use large caliber rifles
when hunting the rhinoceros, though
sometimes guns of small caliber are
employed. The favorite shots are the
heart shot and the neck shot. It does
not appear that the one animal is much
harder for a big game hunter to kill
than the other.

Grim Tong War in New York

One of the grimmest tong wars
fought in New York's Chinatown had
its climax in the Chinese theater in
Doyers street in 1903. Things had
been quiet for weeks and, as it was a
holiday, the audience was in a gay
mood. Near the end of the show, some
one threw a bunch of loud firecrack-
ers into the aisle. The disturbance
was soon noticed and the play re-
sumed. Shortly it was over and every
one arose to leave except five "On
Leongs" who unnoticed during the
firecracker explosions, had been shot
dead.—Collier's Weekly.

Fake Antique Volumes

An ingenious trick of the makers of
antique volumes is to print Bibles and
other books on old paper. To make
such spurious volumes convincingly
aged in appearance, the plates from
which they are printed usually are made
from photostatic copies of the original
pages of the literary work being imi-
tated. Expert bibliophiles have ways,
however, of easily detecting such coun-
terfeits.—Montreal Herald.

Mechanical Toys Not New

Mechanical toys, which found their
apotheosis in the toy nightgale of
Andersen's fairy tales, are not new.
The early Greeks had them. They
were favorites of Louis XIV, and broke
the monotony for women in the har-
lems of Arabia. In the Seventeenth and
Eighteenth centuries, when all moving
toys were extremely complicated, those
of Nuremberg became world-famous.

Gold and Lead

The only solid that can be permeated
by another solid at ordinary tempera-
ture is lead—and that only by gold.
When a layer of gold is covered by
a layer of lead, the gold molecules
will—in time—become diffused through-
out the lead.—Murial E. Young, Pe-
tersburg, Alaska, in Collier's Weekly.

Test Strength of Wire Farm Fences

Cornell University Plans to
Establish Test Yard on
State Property.

By H. W. Riley, Department of Agricultural
Engineering, Cornell University.
WNU Service.

Of all jobs on the farm, probably
chasing stock and repairing fences are
the most wasteful and exasperating.
Many farmers complain that some
fences on the market today are not as
durable as old fences. Fences would
not break so soon if they were made
of heavy, durable wire and were well
galvanized. Such fences, however,
seem too expensive for many farmers
if they are not sure of their durability.

The American society for testing
materials has decided to test farm
fencing and other galvanized wire prod-
ucts. A test yard will be set up in
New York state on property of the
college of agriculture. There many
samples of farm fences will be exposed
to the weather and carefully watched.
Before they are erected, these fences
will be completely analyzed, and as
the years go by a careful record will
be kept of the durability of each fence.
The best fences will be clearly shown
in a few years.

This society has already shown that
the durability of steel against rusting
is increased when from one-fifth to one-
quarter per cent of copper is used in
the steel. This copper is added to the
open hearth furnace, and the addi-
tional cost is small enough to be disre-
garded.

Medium Fat Hog Is Best for Family Cuts of Pork

A 225-pound moderately fat hog pro-
duces the "family" size cuts of pork,
says Prof. R. B. Hinman of the New
York State College of Agriculture.

Such hogs, he adds, will yield hams
and three-rib shoulders that weigh
about sixteen pounds each, bacon
strips and loins that weigh from ten
to twelve pounds. These cuts, of de-
sirable size to cure and store after
smoking, may be cut into satisfactory
economical slices or roasts for cook-
ing. Heavier hogs normally produce a
greater proportion of lard. They also
produce bacon and hams that some
families consider too fat.

Good quality, thrifty hogs normally
produce the most desirable meat, Pro-
fessor Hinman says. Prevention should
be taken to see that all animals dressed
are in a healthy condition.

Ice Needs on Farms

In parts of the country where nat-
ural ice suitable for storing is formed
it is time to provide for next sum-
mer's needs. The Department of Agri-
culture has estimated that one-half
ton of ice per cow will serve the dairy-
man to cool and hold cream at a safe
temperature if delivered two or three
times a week. However, if the whole
milk is to be cooled the needs will
be not less than a ton and a half per
cow. These estimates were made pre-
suming that both ice house and cool-
ing tanks are in good condition. If
more than 30 per cent of the ice is lost
by melting the amount stored will have
to be increased accordingly. The aver-
age family needs between five and ten
tons per season even when the ice is
used sparingly.

Trees on Line

Trees standing on a boundary line
belong to respective owners of both
sides as tenants in common and al-
though it is asserted in some cases that
when a tree stands on a boundary line
the landowner on either side has the
right to lop off limbs and roots on his
side close to the trunk, yet it has been
more recently declared in several other
cases that either owner may not de-
stroy the boundary line tree without
the other's consent, and if he does the
other owner may recover damages
against him. The adjoining landown-
er would have no jurisdiction over any
tree not on the line nor on his own
land.—Indiana Farmer's Guide.

Agricultural Hints

Radium dust added to the soil, will
speed up the growth of plants, experi-
ments show.

At least 50 per cent of the honey bees
in New York state died in last winter's
sub-zero weather.

Potatoes lose their sweetness with
age, or if stored in too warm a place.
Just as fresh peas do.

Cattle and sheep will eat clean raw
potatoes, but pigs prefer that potatoes
be steamed or cooked.

Farmers in Bailey county, Texas,
harvested cotton burs to be ground
and used as stock feed.

Codling moths live only two or three
weeks as adults, and they spend almost
all of that time laying eggs.

Humane branding of cattle by chemi-
cals is being urged in England.

One quart of milk is equal in food
value to foods that cost from two to
three times as much.

China produces 125,000,000 pounds
of wool a year, most of which is raised
in the northwestern provinces.

A considerable amount of timothy
seed will have to be imported to meet
the demands of farmers for planting.

NEW!

THRILLS
ROMANCE
Pleasure

3 of these
FAMOUS
MAGAZINES
and
THIS NEWSPAPER
ONE FULL YEAR

GROUP A—CHOOSE 2 GROUP B—CHOOSE 1

☐ McCall's Magazine...1 Yr. ☐ Pictorial Review...1 Yr. ☐ MYSTERY (Detective)...1 Yr. ☐ Better Homes & Gardens...1 Yr. ☐ HOME MAGAZINE...1 Yr. ☐ Sports Afield...1 Yr. ☐ NEW MOVIE...1 Yr. ☐ Pathfinder (Weekly)...1 Yr. ☐ TOWER RADIO...1 Yr. ☐ Good Stories...1 Yr. ☐ SERENADE (Romance)...1 Yr. ☐ Open Road (Boys)...2 Yrs. ☐ Needlecraft...1 Yr.	☐ Woman's World...1 Yr. ☐ Household Magazine...1 Yr. ☐ Capper's Farmer...2 Yrs. ☐ Progressive Farmer...1 Yr. ☐ Home Circle...1 Yr. ☐ Illustrated Mechanics...1 Yr. ☐ The Farm Journal...1 Yr.
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The "liquid test"

...it ENDS bowel worries for many people

This is a test that tells you whether the system needs a cathartic change. If you have constant sluggish spells or bilious attacks, and laxatives seem to make things worse, it would be wise to try this:

Stop all use of any laxative that does not encourage variation from a "fixed dose" (which may be entirely too large a dose for your individual need). Use instead, a liquid laxative that you can measure and regulate as to dose. As necessary to repeat, take smaller doses, less and less often, until the bowels are moving without any help at all.

Doctors use liquid laxatives, and a properly prepared liquid laxative, containing natural laxative agents like senna and cascara is a joy and a comfort; a real help in establishing regularity. Ask your doctor about this! (Doctors use liquid laxatives). You can get Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin, which is a most dependable liquid laxative, at any drug store.

Dr. Caldwell's SYRUP PEPSIN

Those Mementoes!
We all lack courage in throwing away junk that we call souvenirs.

FERRY'S PUREBRED FLOWER SEEDS

YOUR NEIGHBORS WILL ENVY

Don't take a back seat when it comes to growing flowers. Plant Ferry's Purebred Flower Seeds and your garden will be the envy of every one in your neighborhood. They are purebred seeds—the offspring of generations of perfect plants.

YOUR NEIGHBORHOOD STORE SELLS THEM IN FRESH DATED PACKETS—MANY ONLY 5¢

Be Reasonable
Marriage is not a failure if too much is not expected of it.

Every Night YOU NEED GOOD LIGHT
HERE IT IS...
A Coleman LANTERN

Coleman Lanthorns (turn night into day!) Give plenty of light for every outdoor job at night in every kind of weather. Up to 300 candlepower brilliance. Pyrex glass globe makes it wind-proof, rain-proof and insect-proof. Can't spill fuel even if tipped over. Fine for night work around barns, feed lots, garage and cellar; for lighting up lodges, clubs and cabins. It's the light of a Thousand Uses!

See your hardware or housefurnishing dealer. If he doesn't handle, write us.
THE COLEMAN LAMP & STOVE CO.
Dept. W-1125, Wichita, Kans.; Chicago, Ill.; Los Angeles, Calif.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Toronto, Ontario, Canada. (5229)

Just in 'Em
Dogs fight without apparent reason—like men.

For perfect BAKING RESULTS

CLABBER GIRL Baking Powder
BIG CAN 10¢

The Man From Yonder

By HAROLD TITUS

Copyright 1928-1934, Harold Titus.

CHAPTER IX—Continued

He signed his name and sat back, brows drawn and after a time nodded vindictively.

Out at the Hoot Owl Ben Elliott went through a week of unbroken dismay. It was a situation such as he had never dreamed of facing.

Dawn had heard and seen and . . . believed! She had tied the hall, convincing him of her belief in Lydia's accusation. Days had passed and he had heard nothing from her. He was impelled to go to her but, under such circumstances, a young man does not do that. There are some affairs so embarrassing that words fail flat.

His men knew the story, of course; all the country knew it. But none mentioned it to him, none willingly betrayed to him their knowledge of his humiliation. He waited and suffered and tried to rally his self-possession.

He was walking, wondering grimly what Dawn was thinking then, what she was doing; he was hearing once again the biting voice of Lydia; hearing, in memory, the hush fall over that dance hall.

He was wholly alone. Far behind him loggers worked in the timber; down yonder the mill sent up its plume of smoke and he could hear the distant puffing of the exhaust in the stillness.

No wind blew; nothing stirred . . . that he could see. He could not observe that slight, cautious movement to his left, that figure which watched him some and edged out through young hemlocks to a point from which his view was unobscured but where he still had good cover.

The man up there stood still. Slowly he shook off his mittens and with a bare thumb released the safety on the rifle he carried, settled slowly to one knee, placing it on the tail of the other snowshoe. His breath was not just steady as he snuggled his cheek against the rifle butt. No man's would be, shooting from ambush that way. Nor were his hands just steady.

He sighted carefully, trying to still the tremor of his arms. He let his breath slip out slowly, he squeezed.

The crack of the rifle echoed and reverberated across the chopping. Ben Elliott lay still, as he had pitched on his face. One of his hands was outstretched, the other pinned beneath him. His face, one cheek in the snow, was turned toward the man who had fired but it was far away.

For many minutes the man in the timber remained kneeling. Elliott did not stir. Then, cautiously, the killer groped for the ejected shell, slipped it into his pocket, raised to his feet and, backing cautiously, struck into the deep timber.

CHAPTER X

The rifle bullet had passed so close above Ben's head that he had felt its breath even before he was aware of its whine.

A bullet . . . here . . . for him! A hunter? But what would a hunter be shooting at here? That bullet was designed for him and had missed by inches. And he was pitching forward, simulating a fall, letting himself go limp. It was the only protection he could conjure.

He saw nothing, no movement, even; heard nothing. He was a-tingle, scalp creeping with an odd sensation as he waited for another bullet from these heights to the eastward.

But no other came. Ben lay there until deep dusk had fallen. Then he rose to his hands and knees, watching, listening. After a moment he stood still. Then, resolutely, he left the road, wallowed through the deep snow, crossed the railroad track and toiled up the heights. He went on, through the snow to the first fringe of trees. Then he spoke, in a light half: "Hi!"

—and immediately dropped behind a stump.

After a moment he rose, went forward again and entered the shadows boldly. No one was there, for certain, but before he had gone more than a few paces he came on that which he sought: a snowshoe track, visible in the gloom because of the softness of the snow. Whoever had gone that way had sunk deeply.

He followed this out of the thick timber to a little clearing. The trail was not visible in the darkness so he struck a match and holding it cupped in one hand, bent low.

The flare showed the track of a long, narrow shoe plainly and as he moved the tiny torch along toward its tip he stopped all movement. The match track and lighted another. He examined several of the imprints made by the shoe. Then he went as rapidly as possible back down the slope to the road and started on to camp.

After supper Ben called Bird-Eye Blaine to one side.

"I'd like to have you harness the supply team and spend an evening in town," he said.

The little barn boss cocked an inquisitive eye.

"Just in town, Mister Elliott? Or fer somethin' special?"

"Somethin' special. . . . But no one

else is to know. What I want to find out is this: Who is wearing a pair of Canadian snowshoes with the webbing and the heel of one torn so it makes a hole about this shape?"

Quickly he sketched a rough outline on a leaf of his notebook. Bird-Eye scanned it and nodded.

"Take it easy. Maybe you won't find out tonight. But make a start, anyhow. If you should have any luck, stop in at the siding on your way back. I'll ride that far with you."

It was after midnight when Ben Elliott roused from his sleepless bed to hear Bird-Eye speaking to his team outside. He crawled out of his blankets and opened the office door to let the other in, but before he asked any questions lighted a lamp.

"Well, how about it?"—as he replaced the chimney.

Bird-eye looked at him narrowly. "I found th' shoes," he said with an emphatic nod. "And I found out who's they be!"

"Good!"

The barn boss blinked. "I dunno 'bout that. It ain't so good, I'd say. They're the property," he said with profound emphasis. "I saw Red Bart Delaney, a celebrated killer from somewhere in Canada!"

From the second small bedroom separated from the office by a board partition, a bed creaked sharply. Elliott did not hear it.

"So that's it!" he said softly.

"Yes! That's it! Th' presence of a rattlesnake like Red Bart in th' community don't forecast nuthin' but th' hottest kind of trouble! Ye've heard av him, ain't it?"

"Yes, I have. He was mixed up in that spruce war on the Zing-Wauk. A high killer."

"Killer is right! 'N' what may he be a-doing in these parts?"

Elliott did not reply to that question. "What else did you find out?" he asked.

"Well, he brought his stinkin' presence into Tincup Wednesday night on its own two stinkin' feet! He's a favorin' Joe Piette's hotel. Th' snowshoes was in th' office 'nd it come up so I didn't have to seem curious to find out who they was. He's here lookin' fer cedar, he says. But it gives a body a lot av bother wonderin' what his real reason might be. Lyin' 's natural as breathin' to th' folks."

"I can tell you," Ben said. "He's gunnin' for me, Bird-Eye."

"Sain't it? . . . I thought it, I did! Ah, me b'y—"

"Yes, he started today. I was shot at with a rifle two miles up the road just at sundown. The man who shot at me was a snowshoe with the web broken. He wouldn't be lending his snowshoes."

Bird-Eye stood motionless and silent for a moment before he spoke.

"Thin th' sooner we give him both barrels av somethin', th' safer ye'll be,

can't help but think Bird-Eye's advice is good. Swear out a warrant for him the first thing. This is a time for caution. It'll do you no good to take risks."

"I'll not walk into any traps, but if Brandon thinks he can make me hunt my hole—"

"Oh, Brandon!" The cry was bitter and Martin threw his arms wide in a gesture of helplessness. "You've got to watch him as you've never watched a man in your life. Why, son, you don't know, you don't dream, of the ends he'll go to!"

"But I thought you didn't know him," Ben said, puzzled. "I thought you said you were a stranger to this country."

"Yes, But stories travel. And isn't your experience today enough to convince anyone of the man's ruthlessness?"

"Oh, sure," Ben agreed, but still wondering at Martin's mood. It was not just easy to believe that a steady-going, mature man should be so moved by mere tales.

"You're right. He'll stop at nothing, not even murder. And I agree with you that he's got to be watched. But if I run into my burrow or didn't try to get at the bottom of this thing, he'd gain part of what he's after, you see. No, that can't be done."

He rose and began to pace the floor.

"And it's not only the Hoot Owl, now, that's at stake. He's mixed up in more important matters than just property. He caught me foul where it hurt . . . hurt!" Martin, following him with his eyes, winced. "He's used a woman to come between me and the finest girl that ever walked the earth!" Martin looked away as Ben confronted him, almost as one will avert his face from a painful sight. "Lastly he brings a hired killer to polish me off. Darned if I know what to expect next. But one thing he can bank on: I won't run. I'll drive him into the open if I can by hook or crook, but I won't run!"

"No, I know you won't. But I wish . . . Oh, how I wish you'd counsel with some one else, with Able or anyone. You're young, you're in danger. . . . And this matter you just mentioned: Can't you think of Dawn a little? If you love her can't you see that she has a right to believe that you will protect yourself?"

The man's voice had fallen to a broken whisper. He held out both hands in appeal and tears sprang into his eyes. This man, this mature, quiet gentleman, this stranger to the country, begging him with tears in eyes and voice to consider Dawn McManus struck Ben dumbfounded.

"Oh, it's only that you've shown yourself to be so decent," Martin said after a moment, emotions under better control. "I hate to see you putting yourself in danger."

"I won't stick my head into any noose," Ben replied. "Lord, it's late.

SYNOPSIS

Ben Elliott—from "Yonder"—arrives at the lumbering town of Tincup, with Don Stuart, old, very sick man, whom he has befriended. He defeats Bull Duval, "king of the river," and town bully, in a log-birthing contest. Nicholas Brandon, the town's leading citizen, resents Stuart's presence, trying to force him to leave town and Elliott, resenting the act, knocks him down. Elliott is arrested and finds a friend in Judge Able Armistead. The judge hires him to run the one lumber camp, the Hoot Owl, that Brandon has not been able to grab. This belongs to Dawn McManus, whose father has disappeared with a murder charge hanging over his head. Brandon sends Duval to beat up Ben, and Ben worsts him in a flat fight and throws him out of camp. Don Stuart dies, leaving a letter for Elliott "to be used when the going becomes too tough." Ben refuses to open the letter, believing he can win the fight by his own efforts. Fire breaks out in the mill. Ben, leading the victorious fight against the flames, discovers the fire was started with gasoline. Elliott gets an offer of spot cash for logs, that will provide money to tide him over. But a definite time limit is set. Ben meets Dawn McManus and discovers she is not a child, as he had supposed, but a beautiful young woman. The railroad bridge over which the Hoot Owl lumber must pass, and in the process of building, is blown up by superhuman efforts Ben builds a new bridge overnight and himself drives the train over the rickety structure to Tincup, making the delivery with only a few minutes to spare. Brandon compels a woman (known only as "Lydia") who is in his power, to accuse Elliott of misconduct with a girl. At a dance to which Elliott escorts Dawn McManus, Lydia makes public her charges against him. Overwhelmed, Elliott can only make a feeble denial. Dawn, apparently believing him guilty, leaves the dance without waiting for him.

Mister Elliott! He's a harrd chunk, him. It's Nick Brandon's work, who's fixed everything 'nd who'll not ratise to try murder to get ye down, Benny b'y!"

"Likely you're right," Ben said and rubbed his chin with a knuckle. "But we'd have to prove that, first. There's nothing to worry about, now we know the man's here to get me. Likely he thought he got me. Still there, was he? Um. . . . Well, that's something to think over, Bird-Eye. You better hit for camp, now, and get some sleep. I may call you in the forenoon."

Bird-Eye sniffed and twisted his head gravely and after adding imprecations on Nicholas Brandon and warning Ben to stay close to the office, departed.

He could be heard unblinking his team and climbing into the sleigh; and when the frosty runners screamed in departure sounds came from that second bedroom behind the partition, the door opened and John Martin stood looking out. His dark eyes held on Ben Elliott, anxious and troubled.

"I couldn't help hearing," he said simply. "Do you mind?"

"Of course not, John. Looks like lively times!"—with a grin.

"It's none of my affair, Elliott, but I'm an older man than you. I've seen trouble . . . a plenty." His voice dropped significantly, as though old would have been opened. "I've heard of Delaney. Every man in the timber has heard of the Zing-Wauk war. I

We'll need clear heads to meet this situation. Better get into the old blankets."

But he did not sleep at once. He lay awake a long time, thinking of Red Bart Delaney and Brandon and wondering how he could prove their relationship. . . . And speculating on Martin's outburst, the man's been hatred of Brandon, whom he probably had never seen, his intense interest in Dawn McManus. . . . Something strange and unnatural was there, Elliott told himself. Still, he added, you could stake your last hope on a man like John Martin.

Early the next forenoon the merchants and traders and loafers in the business places on Tincup's main thoroughfare saw something to nip their attention.

Ben Elliott came driving into town at a spanking trot, his team of alert drivers coated with frost. This was nothing unusual. But when he brought them to a crunching halt before the bank building, over which Nicholas Brandon worked and lived, jumped out, threw blankets over their backs and tied them to a post, a few necks were craned.

Throughout the evening before Brandon had gorged himself on a sense of relief. At eight he had passed Bart Delaney on the street. None had been about to notice that although Brandon appeared only to overtake and pass the

man that, in reality, they spoke briefly and cautiously.

"Well?"

"In his tracks. . . . Two mile above th' mill."

"Was he alone?"

"Sure. . . . They'll find him stiff. . . . When do we settle?"

"As soon as the bank opens tomorrow."

Inside, the man seethed with a savage exultation. He crossed the street, drunk with the feeling of relief, mounted to his office and drank to his own success. . . . And drank again. For hours he sat at his desk, whisky bottle at his elbow and when he went down the hallway to his bedroom at the rear he carried the bottle with him.

His first move for the day, once in his office, was to draw the cork of a fresh flask and drink deeply. A growl-



"Good Morning," He Said in a Hoarse Gasp.

ling warmth ran through him. That was better. It was not comfortable to wake up, thinking of a man lying lifeless on the snow . . . at your orders.

Soon, now, word would be coming into town from Hoot Owl, tragic, final word. He must be in shape to meet the news dispassionately. No one would know his part in the killing; none would guess. Still, it would not be easy to have people saying that Ben Elliott was dead. . . . Elliott is dead; Elliott is dead. . . . The words spun about in his mind, a savage chant, and Brandon wanted to be glad but could not. Elliott was gone, though. The Hoot Owl was at his mercy, and Dawn . . . Dawn!

And then he turned to the opening door.

His jaw sagged, a light retching sound came from his throat as breath drained out. . . . Ben Elliott was standing there and smiling good-naturedly at him.

But dead men do not stand up. . . . Not men left dead on the snow. . . . Men whose life you have had taken do not smile. . . . Men stiff on the snow cannot smile. . . . This combination of truths coupled in Brandon's swirling mind and struck him cold. This could be no man, then; this was an apparition, this was—

And then whatever it was spoke.

"Good morning, Brandon!" Elliott spoke naturally and easily, and closed the door behind him. Dead men do not speak; ghosts do not open and close doors—they pass through them.

And Nicholas Brandon, gathering his faculties, lurched to his feet, panting and clenching the edge of the desk.

"Good morning," he said in a hoarse gasp. "Good. . . ."

Ben Elliott laughed bitterly.

TO BE CONTINUED.

Crocodiles of State

The government of Jaipur pays out good money every day to keep crocodiles alive. It has often been said that Jaipur is the most "different" city of India. Certainly it is the only one in that country to be built on a straight-line principle and the only one to have each and every one of its buildings colored mauve or pink. The Crocodilia tank is one of the sights of Rajputana, and though it is difficult to ascertain from what far distant religious or mythological rite these beasts obtained their privilege, it is a fact that they are provided with three square meals a day and are tended by a keeper. Whenever this wizardlike old man appears at the water-edge with their foods the big beasts, no matter how soundly they appear to sleep in the mud, immediately swim towards him.

Guatemala's Jungles

In Guatemala's jungles are grotesquely marked monoliths, ruins of magnificent cities and colossal temple-topped pyramids which bear witness to the existence of an Indian civilization centuries before the Christian era. In little mountain villages and in the city market places are throngs of Indians to remind one of the fact that Guatemala is still 60 per cent pure Indian.

HAS ALL POINTS OF DISTINCTION

PATTERN 9226



You'll have no moment of dark despair if an old friend comes in to see you unexpectedly and you're dressed in this nicely tailored house frock! For it's especially designed to flatter larger figures, and fashioned along lines as chic as a street or sports frock. The sleeves, cut in one with that pretty, double-pointed yoke, have a little inverted pleat to make them jaunty and oh! so comfortable to work in! And the neat panel at the front sweeps all the way from hem to yoke to give you a long, slim line. If you'd be practical as well as attractive, choose a gaily printed cotton fabric, gingham, percale, lawn or seersucker, as they launder so beautifully and wear so well.

Pattern 9226 may be ordered only in sizes 14, 16, 18, 20, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44. Size 38 requires 3 3/4 yards 36 inch fabric.

Complete, diagrammed sew chart included.

Send FIFTEEN CENTS in coins or stamps (coins preferred) for pattern. Be sure to write plainly your NAME, ADDRESS, the STYLE NUMBER and SIZE of each pattern.

Send your order to Sewing Circle Pattern Department, 232 West Eighth Street, New York.

Smiles

TELLING

"Do you believe in fortune telling?"

"No," answered Miss Cayenne. "I inherited a fortune sufficiently large to make me dislike to tell it so that the tax collector might hear it."

A Common Thirst

"Some men thirst after fame, some after love, and some after money."

"I know something they all thirst after."

"What's that?"

"Salted peanuts."

All Taken Care Of

Mrs. Smith—What rent do you pay?

Mrs. Jones—I don't pay it.

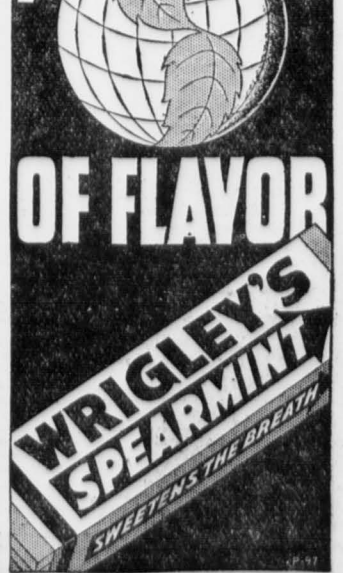
Mrs. Smith—What would it be if you did pay it?

Mrs. Jones—A miracle.

Game's Over

"I hear you're friendly with Mary Jones."

"Nonsense! We're married!"



OUR COMIC SECTION

Events in the Lives of Little Men



Albatross Needs "Run" Before Taking to Air

Men have never been successful in building airplanes that fly like birds by flapping their wings—but there are birds that imitate airplanes. For instance, the albatross "taxies" for 70 or 80 yards along the water before rising into the air, says a writer in the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Most birds start flying by hopping into the air and beating their wings.

But the albatross, who alights on the water only to get food, spreads his long wings straight out like the wings of an airplane, and then runs on the water until he acquires enough speed to rise.

The albatross has the greatest wing spread of any bird, sometimes reaching 14 feet. But its body weighs only about ten pounds. Its thick feathers are white with black lines, and the ends of its wings are jet black. The bird is found mainly in tropical seas.

Suffered From Tetter on Hands

Relieved by Cuticura

"I suffered for two or three years with tetter on my hands. If I did any work they would bleed and become irritated, and I could not bear to put them in water. They were dirty-looking all the time.

"I tried different remedies, but they failed, so I sent for a free sample of Cuticura Soap and Ointment. I purchased more and after using one cake of Cuticura Soap and one box of Cuticura Ointment my hands were entirely relieved."

(Signed) Miss Mary Pratt, R. 3, New Market, Tenn.

Soap 25c. Ointment 25c and 50c. Talcum 25c. Sold everywhere. One sample each free. Address: "Cuticura Laboratories, Dept. R, Malden, Mass."—Adv.

"Made My Car Look New Again!"



Simonizing a car is easy! The new improved Simoniz Kleener quickly restores the lustre. Simoniz gives the finish lasting beauty and protection.

Razor Blades Sharpened Free! Send four blades and stamp for each after Louis Johnson, Ogden Ave., Swanton, Penna.

Indian Relics Wanted. I will pay fancy prices for the perfect arrowheads, Long Spear-Heads, Axes, Bone Tools, Tomahawks, Hoes, etc. Gaines H. Rinker, Frankford, Mo.

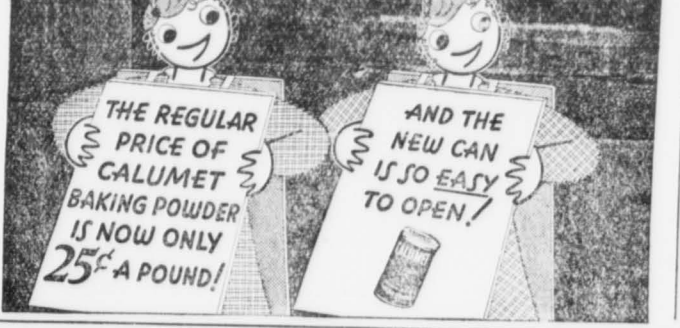
100 GUARANTEED RAZOR BLADES Double edge 2 1/2, single edge 1 1/2. Best stamps or money order. Ideal, Box 423, Baltimore, Md.

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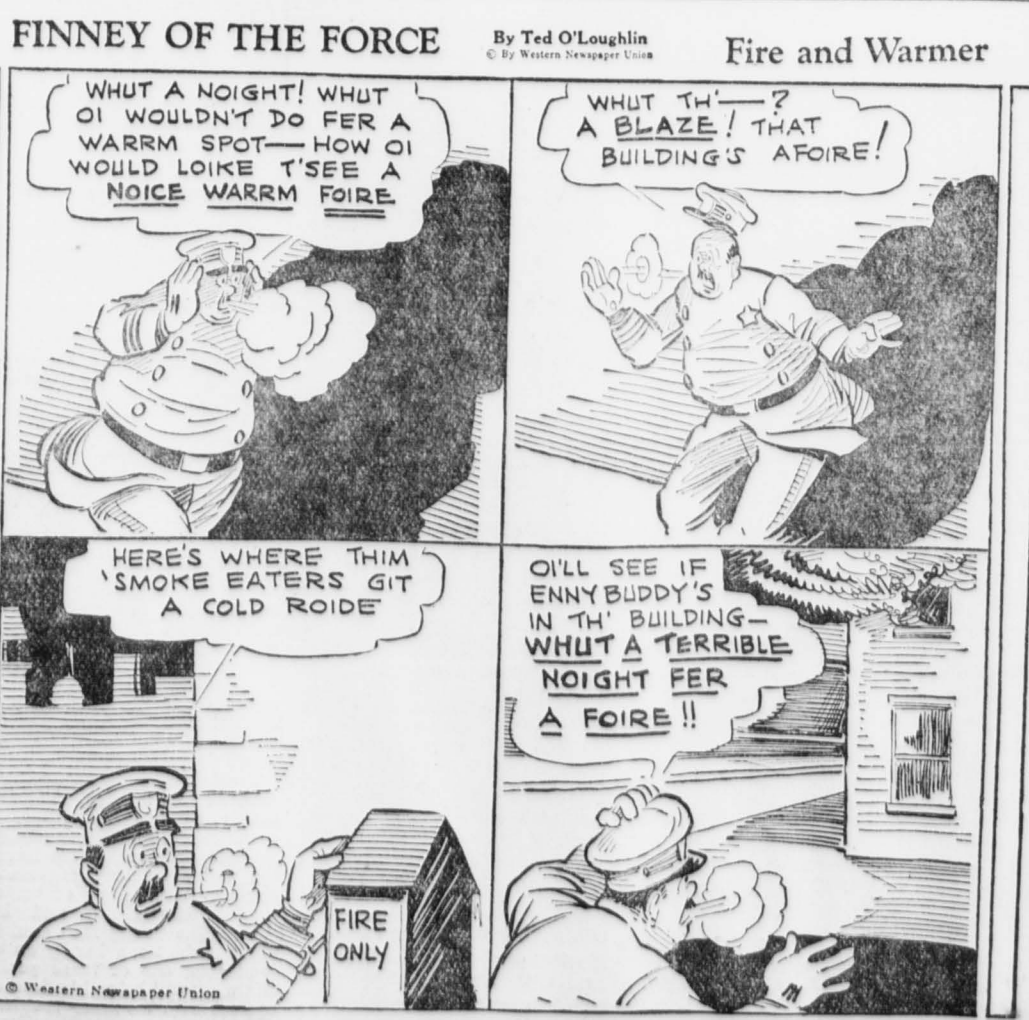
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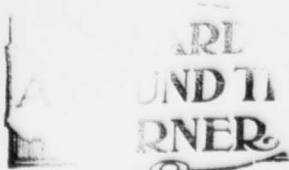


WHEN

Samples are advertised ask for them either through the merchant or by mail, and then buy the merchandise, if you like it, from our local merchants.

BOB TALKS BACK





LIBERTY ROAD

A. C. Conley moved to Mt. Sterling Friday. Leach moved in the house vacated by Mr. Jensen and Lally Brown in the house vacated by Mr. Jensen.

Mrs. Joe Adams and Mrs. Joe Ferguson moved to West Liberty Saturday. Mrs. Adams moved to her father James W. Adams home of their brother, Rev. J. F. Adams.

Mrs. Orvil Adams of Mize moved to her new house here this week. Mrs. Adams moved to her new house here this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Adams moved to West Liberty last week. Mrs. Adams moved to her father James W. Adams home of their brother, Rev. J. F. Adams.

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POULTRY

CHICK-SEXING IS JUST EXPERIMENT

Expert Cites Disadvantages and Advantages.

By L. M. Hood of New York State College of Agriculture—West Liberty.

Anyone with patience, persistence, good eyesight, and a fair sense of touch can learn how to determine the sex of one-day-old chicks.

To the Japanese goes the credit of developing the method now used in the United States. No one knows how chick-sexing will develop in this country or where it will lead. Perhaps it is a fad, but the practice has both advantages and disadvantages.

Its advantages include: The elimination of males when they cannot be reared profitably; more rapid and uniform growth of chicks with less mortality; and lower feed costs with pullet chicks; and less investment in equipment.

The disadvantages cited include: The likelihood of an unbalanced demand for cockerels and pullets; the possibility of fraud on the part of some agents and hatchermen in the early application of the method; the added cost of chick-sexing; and hatcheries may find it inadvisable to sell both sexes and unsexed chicks because it increases the chances of dissatisfaction if the ratio of males to females is anything but normal.

The work is tedious, and good lighting is needed to study these baby chicks. Minute differences in appearance must be observed to determine the sex correctly.

Epsom Salts and Argyrol Helps Colds in Poultry

To cure colds in poultry flocks, according to an authority at the North Carolina State college, the first thing to do is to isolate all birds showing symptoms of a cold. As this trouble is usually caused by poor ventilation, overcrowding, or poor feeding, the cause should be found and corrected.

Check carefully on the feeding program and give the flock epsom salts at the rate of one-half pound to three gallons of water. The house should be thoroughly cleaned together with all drinking and feeding utensils. Slight cases may be treated by the use of a 10 per cent argyrol solution—a drop of this being placed in each eye, each nostril and in the slit in the throat. Where the disease is well established it is not economical to treat individuals, and these should be destroyed.

Feed Well During Molt

It is the poultryman's advantage to feed his hens so that they will complete the molt in the shortest possible time, advises P. H. Gooding, extension poultryman, Clemson Agricultural college, South Carolina. The molting period is a natural rest period for hens and during this period they gain back their body weight and change their feathers. Asserting that it takes virtually the same ingredients to grow feathers as it does to produce eggs, the specialist states that the best practice to follow in feeding molting hens is to keep a good laying mash and grain before them at all times. A heavy feeding of grain will enable the hens to regain their weight quickly, and the sooner this is done the quicker the birds will start laying.

Sunflower Seed Value

Sunflower seed is supposed to be a good feed for producing feathers. It is doubtful if this point has ever been scientifically proved. The heads of sunflowers contain 12 per cent crude protein, 24 per cent fiber, and approximately 49 per cent carbohydrates and fat combined. Sunflower seeds with hulls contain approximately 16 per cent crude protein, 28 per cent fiber, and 46 per cent carbohydrates and fats. Sunflower seeds without hulls contain 27 per cent crude protein, 6 per cent fiber and 51 per cent carbohydrates and fats. The chief objection to feeding sunflower heads or seeds with hulls is the high fiber content.—Idaho Farmer.

Aylesbury, Pekin Ducks

Aylesbury and Pekin ducks are both white and usually considered about equal in egg production. The Aylesbury runs from seven to ten pounds in weight, Pekins are about the same weight, drakes being reported weighing nine pounds at four months. Both breeds are very good for meat as well. The India Runner is considered the most prolific layer of all breeds, but in this they vary according to strain much as hens do. The Rouen is also a good breed both for meat and eggs.

Sexing Baby Chicks

A high degree of proficiency has been attained by specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture, the science of sexing baby chicks, says a writer at the North Carolina State college, due to extreme care necessary in making autopsies and the necessary practice work the system is of little value to the average poultryman. An opportunity is offered in that a definite premium will be offered to the hatcheryman who can guarantee a run of as high as 80 per cent females.

LENOX

Mr. and Mrs. Sam Elliott of Straight Creek are the proud parents of a baby boy—James Wendell.

Mr. and Mrs. James Perry and little son James Randolph of Lenox are spending a visit with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. K. Stacy of W. A. Liberty.

The death angel visited the home of Mr. Virgil Lewis Friday morning and took from him his loving companion. The writer's sympathy goes out to the bereaved ones.

L. B. Adkins and James Williams were the Sunday dinner guest of their Uncle and Aunt, Mr. and Mrs. John Grumble of Lick Branch.

George Littoral of near West Liberty visited relatives at Straight Creek a few days last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Alice Elliott and children of Straight Creek who have been in Arizona the past six months for his health have returned home. His many friends are glad of his return.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed Elliott and daughter of Ohio visited relatives at Straight Creek and conducted service at the Tremble school house while here.

Mrs. Oscar McKenzie of West Liberty visited her mother, Mrs. J. D. Davidson of Lenox a few days last week.

Mrs. Henry Day and children of Elamton visited her mother, Mrs. Liz Alice Keeton of Lenox one day last week.

J. J. Holbrook of this place visited relatives at Bascom a few days last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Lenard Holbrook and children just recently moved to the property of Ben McClain at Cow Branch.

Church services were conducted at Lenox Sunday by Revs. Elzo Ball, Jimmie Adkins and Tom Conley of Elliott county. A large crowd attended.

Mr. and Mrs. Emory Keeton and children of Elamton were the Sunday night guests of his uncle, Mr. and Mrs. Lenard Adkins of this place.

Mr. and Mrs. Dennis Caskey and son Donald of Lenox were the Sunday night guest of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Tom Caskey of West Liberty.

Ever Day of this place was the Monday night guest of his sister Mr. and Mrs. Oscar McKenzie of West Liberty.

B. A. Williams and Walter McClain of this place spent Monday night with Mr. McClain's uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Willie Lewis of Pomp.

ELAMTON

Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Pelfrey visited their daughter Sunday, Mrs. Ray Jennings.

Mr. and Mrs. Dennis Williams of Ashland visited their parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Lacy and Mrs. Susan Williams several days last week.

M. C. Bradley and brother Jim Martin Bradley passed thru here Tuesday with a load of eggs and chickens taking them to market.

Taylor Williams has rented the farm of Arlie Williams and expects to move to it soon.

Grover Frederick and Harold Frederick of Florence visited R. C. Maxey one day last week.

W. G. Williams and family are moving to near Oil Springs to run a store for his brother, Tom Williams.

Seytha McGrow spent Sunday with Mrs. J. B. Williams and family.

Claude McClure was visiting at West Liberty Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. Auty Williams were visiting at Ashland last week.

Jeff Williams of Ashland visited his mother, Mrs. Susan Williams last week.

Lloyd Lacy and Mable Lacy visited their sister, Mrs. Dennis Williams at Ashland, a few days last week.

Rev. A. J. Williams has gone to West Liberty to attend court this week.

Cora Williams of Elk Fork visited her mother, Mrs. R. B. Williams Sunday and she returned home with him for a visit.

Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Bailey of Dingus visited Mrs. Bailey's sister, Mrs. J. F. Maxey Friday of last week. Mrs. Maxey has been ill for the past week but is better at this writing.

CHAPEL

Mr. and Mrs. Chester Ferguson, Violet Ferguson and Dorothy Cundiff of this place attended meeting at Centerville Saturday night.

Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Gevedon of West Liberty and children visited his brother, W. H. Gevedon last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Charlie Russell were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Joe Blevins last Sunday.

Mildred Gevedon, Violet Ferguson and Dorothy Cundiff attended church at Grassy Lick Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Charlie Russell have moved to H. Cundiff's place.

Chalmers Ferguson and Day Haney who are going to Morehead school returned home for the week end.

Mrs. Maggie McClure visited her daughter, Mrs. Ora Amyx Sunday.

Miss Portie Nickell of Buskirk is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Milt Adams.

CROCKETT

T. P. Conley and family visited Gus Fultz and family last Saturday night.

Elder R. H. Ferguson of Jephtha, H. P. Lyon of Leno, W. R. Pelfrey and A. C. Bradley of Dingus preached here last Saturday and ordained H. R. Cox and Arnold Ison as ministers.

Clarence Smith of Jephtha was here last week on business.

Isaac Ferguson of Moon was here on business last week.

George Blanton of Moon was here buying cattle last week.

A. C. Conley went to Morehead last Saturday to do some work for his brother-in-law, Roscoe Hutchinson.

J. E. Caskey of Lenox was here last Sunday.

Peter Conley went to West Liberty last Sunday.

J. W. Fannin attended court at West Liberty last Monday.

Florence Hutchinson and Marie Whit visited Gus Fultz and family last Saturday.

Allen Cox of Elamton was here last week and bought a cow of J. W. Fannin.

J. B. Lyon of Isonville and C. C. Haines were here last Saturday.

FLAT WOODS

J. B. May and Dan Carpenter made a business trip to Paintsville Thursday.

Ernie Gibson moved to Sidney Cox's farm at Woodbend last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Finley Gose and daughter, Janice were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Curt Adams last week end.

Mrs. Orville Henry and Mrs. Buford Leach were the Friday guests of Mrs. J. R. Gibson.

Lewie Debusk of Yocum was in this section last week.

Mrs. J. C. Henry and Mr. and Mrs. Sherman Robinson were the guests of Mrs. Austin Kemplin Friday.

J. B. Wells was in this section Thursday of last week looking for veal calves.

Mr. and Mrs. Lona Gose, Millard Vest and Aaron Cox were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. James Wheeler last Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Bailey and children were the week end guests of Mr. and Mrs. Sherman Robinson and Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Gibson.

Austin Kemplin, Jo. Gibson and Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Cox were the Saturday evening guests of Mr. and Mrs. James Wheeler.

Bruce Lewis was the guest of Corbett McKinney of Omer Saturday night.

Church here Saturday night and Sunday, March 30 and 31. Vest and Brown, preachers.

Cottage prayer meeting every Wednesday night has been started in this section.

Wily Miller of Hilltop attended Sunday School here Sunday.

Byron May who is attending school at Jackson is spending a few days vacation with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Less May.

Mrs. Curt Adams spent Sunday with Mrs. Carrie Gose at Woodbend.

Mrs. Lou Wheeler spent Sunday afternoon with Mrs. Pearl May.

Regular church here every third Sunday and Saturday night before. For all, no bars, no cross fences, this is Christ's way and plan. "I am the vine and ye are branches." Come and make yourself at home. UNCLE ZIP

JEPHTHA

Raney Smith, who has been living in Fleming county for the past three years, has moved on his father's, Peter S. Smith, farm.

Oscar Smith is building a residence on his farm, which will be occupied by his sister-in-law, Mrs. Lela Riggsby of Terryville.

Mr. and Mrs. W. O. Pelfrey and Mrs. W. E. Holbrook will move this week to West Liberty to the house Mr. Pelfrey purchased of Henry Rose on North Main street.

W. A. Cox was the Sunday guest of his son, W. M. Cox and family of Dingus.

Not much farm work going on now. Two tides in past ten days. Plenty of water and mud. No dust.

Ben Bolen Jr. was in Johnson county on business last Friday.

Elder and Mrs. R. H. Ferguson attended church at Crockett Saturday

and Sunday.

Milt Sparks was at West Liberty on business last week.

Uncle Lela "Staver" Smith, of Dingus died one day last week from the effects of a paralytic stroke which occurred about ten days before his death. He was 89 years old. He was a soldier in the union arm in the war between the states. Uncle Staver was well beloved by a host of intimate friends. He had no enemies. He had a pleasing personality. To know him was to love him. He has been a member of the Baptist church for about 50 years. His baby girl, Martha Smith, preceded him in death about 22 years ago. In memory of Martha a yearly memorial meeting was held on the fourth Sunday in September, following her death and was attended by a number of ministers and friends. All the ministers officiating in his funeral are dead except Elder W. A. Williams a near relative who has preached the interment sermon at each meeting. The memorial meeting on account of the large attendance last, for some time been known as "Staver Smith Association." His funeral will be preached the fourth Sunday in September on White Oak branch at the home cemetery. As a tribute of the high esteem in which he was held, an overflow crowd is anticipated.

Next time you suffer from Gas on Stomach, Headache, Sour Stomach, a Cold, Muscular, Rheumatic, Sciatic or Periodic Pains; That Tired Feeling, That "Morning After" Feeling. Get a glass of water and drop in one or two tablets of

Alka-Seltzer

The New Pain-Relieving, Alkalizing, Effervescent Tablet

Watch it bubble up, then drink it. You will be amazed at the almost instant relief.

It is called Alka-Seltzer because it makes a sparkling alkaline drink, and as it contains an analgesic (Acetyl-Salicylate) it first relieves the pain of every-day ailments and then by restoring the alkaline balance corrects the cause when due to excess acid.

After trying many brands of medicines—so-called relief for gas and all of them a failure, I gave up hopes. By chance I tried Alka-Seltzer—I am more than satisfied. Geo. Bennett, New York, N. Y.

Get a glass at your drug store soda fountain. Take home a 30 cent or 60 cent package.

Alka-Seltzer

What Vocation Shall My Boy Choose?

By C. E. Johnston, Director, Schools of Business Training, International Correspondence Schools.

We live in a changing world. Opportunities for success in the future will differ from those in the past. A young man's wise choice of his life work may do much to determine success or failure. How shall he choose?

Traffic Management Offers Opportunities

WITH the 120,000,000 people of the United States increasingly dependent upon transportation for most of the necessities and comforts of life, traffic management should continue to offer a promising field to the young man about to embark upon his business career. In a single normal year we move close to 3,000,000,000 tons of freight. To accomplish this task successfully and economically, expert traffic management is a vital necessity.

The traffic manager is responsible for shipping his firm's products over the quickest and most economical routes. He must be able to trace shipments, handle claims and avoid delays. Beyond this, if he is really an expert in his field, he saves money for his firm and builds new business by introducing better methods of packaging and of loading the packaged product upon the freight train, truck or steamship. A large company in the Middle West has reported that its traffic department was responsible for nearly a quarter of a million dollars of its year's profits.

Traffic management is a highly complex occupation, demanding both study and experience. However, industrial organizations, the railroads, the steamship lines and the motor trucking organizations employ thousands of shipping clerks, rate clerks, and billing clerks. The young man anxious to make a start can hardly do better than seek one of these positions. His work will bring him into direct contact with the many problems of traffic management. Practical experience and study should set him on a straight road to the goal.